CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Get our quotations of
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VOL. VIII NO. 132 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th June ..	Mantua ..	10886
8th ..	Che Foloolo ..	20507
12th June ..	Khiva ..	Troops only
20th June ..	Novara* ..	6455
25th June ..	Mervada† ..	8193
28th June ..	Delta ..	8089

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers frrom Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
12th June ..	Dilwara ..	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
3rd June ..	Karagola ..	East & South Africa Ports.
6th ..	Coorvanna ..	Persian Gulf
7th ..	Khaira ..	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenshin Maru	C. Hidesbima	4178	4th June	15th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5833	18th June	29th June

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings,
Morphy Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Suez Maru	Izumi	8th June	10th June	Japan
Bengal Maru	K. Tsuji	24th ..	Now ..	..
Indus Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July	..

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

COLLARS :—

Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,00
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,0
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,00
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th an the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules may obtainable application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 29, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnusi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,56,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Ecozomy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value is are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

NOTICE.

Auction sales of landed properties situate at Hanuman Cross Lane and Jumbulwadi Lane and fixed for SATURDAY, 5th June, 1920, and SUNDAY, 6th June, 1920, respectively have been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HASSAJI STREET, AT MUSJID BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th June at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from the mortgagee Bai Bhaglabai, wife of Camji Morarji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Navivalu, widow and executrix of the Will of Khatau Waghji, deceased, and also the Trustee of an Indenture of Settlement, dated 2nd November, 1911, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd of February, 1919, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Masjid Bunder in Sub-District of Bombay on the side of the Shamji Hassaji Street, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 250 and eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751, New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499 and New Survey No. 2566, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1552, Street No. 45 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by a private passage appertaining to the property of the said Navivahu, on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hassaji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Dharamsy and Toolsidas Soorji and on or towards the South by a private passage jointly belonging to the said Navivahu and others and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Navivahu.

Further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs Khandvala and Co., Solicitors at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD JUST OPPOSITE THE BHANGWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described, on the North by the property belonging to Moreswar Harischandra Joshi, and on the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Bhimji Raoji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C, and F/1688 Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereabove described, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinabove described under Collectors Old Nos. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. D and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property firstly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Hairschandra Joshi and others, on or towards the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described on the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same number as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Rowji and on or towards the North by a common passage.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 405 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust on or towards the west by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchand Balaji Joshi and on or towards the south by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704, Collector's New No. 2208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1188 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Rahunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the west partly by the property of Gumedali Laxmimaryan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property by late Khanrao Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THE AUCTION SALE of the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electro-plate, Wares, Silverwares, Crockery, Glasswares and a Rich Garden.

Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. N. M. Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the "Lily" Cumballa Hill, opposite the Petit Sanatorium the following consisting of rich drawing room suites, cabinets, rich silk-lined tapestry lady's chairs, teak, and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, sweet-toned cottage piano, electric chandeliers, very rich inlaid and mirror doors almyrahs, ward robes, single and double beds, mattresses, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, etc., etc.

The gardens plants will be sold after the furnitures.

The property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Officer-In-charge, Supply Depot, Bombay, Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

All the unserviceable articles such as lead, lining, bottles of sizes tins, crates and drums etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE COLLECTORS OF CURIOSITIES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the pledge and at the risk and on account of the pledgor Manecherjee K. Heeramanek, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Room No. 16, Apollo Street on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

One manuscript Koran.
One lot of 20 valuable pictures.
One Ivory Japanese Temple.
Two Ivory Tusks.
One Ivory Birds' Nest.
One Bowl.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The articles will be open for view, three days before the Auction Sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors at their office, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets; Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER,

Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

wards the west by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchand Balaji Joshi and on or towards the south by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704, Collector's New No. 2208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1188 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Rahunath Mukund and Balaji W Joshi Trustees for Bhalachandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the west partly by the property of Gumedali Laxmimaryan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property by late Khanrao Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co., and others.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Tyaballi Cumroodin Jariwalla, the Defaulting Purchaser of the premises firstly hereunder described sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the said undermentioned property, firstly described and on behalf of the Vendor the property secondly hereunder written.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2842 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 392, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, Old Survey No. 86, 87, 93 and 94 and New Survey No. 1/7012 and 2/7013 and 2B/7011 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on or towards the West partly by the Vendor's Wall and thereafter the property of the Vendor and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by Vendors Wall, and thereafter the property of the Vendor and on or towards the North by Vendor's Wall and thereafter the property of the Vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633, and 4634 and E. Ward No. 2828(1). 2828(2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3 and 6a and 3b were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of the Vendor and partly by the tenants of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land admeasuring about 98 square yards or thereabouts situate at Gilder Cross Lane, and bounded, on or towards the East by Government vacant land, on or towards the West by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor firstly described, and on or towards the South by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Pana, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 2409.

ON SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed Public Auction on SUNDAY, the June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) nment Bungalow near Crawford osite Sitaram Building and s, very valuable teak and hold furniture, etc, comawles, chairs, sideboard mbwaiter, mentsafes, rich platedware, marble top top teapoys, tapestry uite, handsome cabinets iron bedsteads. own presses, marble nd tables bedroom ables easy chairs, motor bicycle

...L., of Government

Cata... the property ... the day of sale.

...CO.,
...ers.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & SHIRT-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS.

New Stocks of Tropical Suitings and Tweeds, Shirtings, Hats, Ties, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Topees. All Garments perfectly cut and tailored. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.
(over Taraporewallas).

3

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 12 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD...PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 9,050; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. On comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders, Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID—A TEMPORARY RECEIPT for five Elphinstone shares No. 24283/287 in the name of D. C. SOMAWALLA. Please communicate to Messrs. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & CO., 5, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay. 1375

LOST or MISLAID—Four SPLIT TICKETS Nos. 128/131, for 100 shares in the Bombay Industrial Mills Coy., Ltd., Nos. 5529/5628, standing in the name of Ramchandra Hargovandas. Please communicate to Messrs. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & CO., 5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 1376

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1205

THE CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, Coaches up students for London Chamber of Commerce, also for Higher accountancy and other commercial subjects. Prospectus on application. 1293

ENGLISH TAILORING has made giant strides during the war, in turning out the best work by the quickest methods. Prof. RAO, who has returned from England, will take only a few pupils and teach the latest methods. Apply personally between 6-30 and 10-30 a.m. TAILORING COLLEGE, Ambawadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 1400

MISCELLANEOUS

MOTOR and CANVAS "COVERS" khaki and waterproof and also Uniform cloth ing orders. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 1259

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced and clever COMPOUNDER, good prospect for competent man. Salary above Rs. Apply to Dr. V. J. Rath, Dadar.

WANTED—LEDGER CLERKS to once. Experienced men need ply. Good start and prospects for men. Apply ARMY & NAVY TIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

WANTED—SHORTHAND Oliver Machine, having Solicitor's firm. Salary cations. Apply to Mr. VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hum

WANTED—Compete of Crockery and class Hotal in Bom tically competent experience of bo with copies of Advt. Dept.

WANTED to sta Mysore wit consists of to the f

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and a COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State. 1358

WANTED—HEAD CLERK with Life Insurance knowledge, good salary for a competent man. None but experienced should apply sharp to THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1392

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two TEACHERS, one knowing English to teach Drawing and Gujrati upto the 4th standard, another a Hindi knowing Matric. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Marwadi Commercial School, Mangaldas Road, Bombay. 1394

WANTED—An influential and hardworking SALESMAN for Hosiery, Papers and other sundry lines. Good salary and Commission to really capable man. Apply stating age, experience and salary required with copies of certificates of past service to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1393

SITUATION WANTED.

A Young English lady now in Bombay would like to act as TOURING COMPANION to a Parsi Lady, travelling to Europe or America. Apply Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1396

WANTED.

WANTED—One BOY OPENER ...ING WASTE and One ...THREAD EXTRACTOR ...ISHING MACHINE, complete, with full particulars apply Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay." 1386

WANTED—A FINANCIER or PARTNER for a very good agency of dyes ond other import business, must be able to finance up to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1367

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Rare opportunity, Spinning Frames from best makers due from Oldham, shortly. Apply Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER desires to sell part of whole of his dispensary and practice. Good locality. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1372

FOR SALE—1000 500, and 250 pages PRESS COPY BOOKS of English make and also ENVELOPES at 20 per cent lower than Market Rate. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1395

BANGALORE GRAFTED MANGOES—100 Sweet Mangoes, Rs. 10. Free delivery at any Rly. Station. Orders with remittances. ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Bangalore City. 1389

FOR SALE—One Secondhand SPINNING PLANT of 30,000 Spindles complete for immediate sale in England. For further particulars apply to MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1373

FOR SALE—An upto date Workshop in excellent running condition and with an established reputation, situated in a prominent locality. The Workshop contains:—one Electric motor, Lathes, Drilling, Rolling, Punching and Sheering and Threadling machines, together with a complete plant for Electroplating and a Dynamo for Battery Charging purposes. All the above machines are in good running order with necessary tools. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1321

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeansey Walkeshwar. 1344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

1290

A VAISHNAV STUDENTS' BOARDING HOUSE AT POONA.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at the Fifth Vaishnav Parishad held Poona in April last, a Vaishnav Student's oarding House is to be opened at Poona rom the middle of June. Vaishnav stunts desirous of availing themselves of the ility to be provided are invited to apply writing at once to the undersigned.

th May, 1920.

LALLUBHAI DAMODARDAS,
Sheth Hakamchand Ishwar and Co.,
Vetal Peth, Poona City.
1330

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Commissioner of Income Tax, Sind (Headquarters Karachi), salary Rs. 2,000 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,500 with allowances of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Only those should apply who have some years of experience of Accountancy and General business methods. Applications stating age, full particulars of previous experience and date when services would be available should be made at once and be addressed to Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 1379

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 3-4 Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on SATURDAY the 5th June, 1920, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoin Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. T ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, the 5th June, being a Public Holiday, the SOCIETY'S PREMISES will NOT BE OPEN for business on that date.

1381

PARTNERSHIP.

WE hereby notify the admission of:—
Mr. JOHN CARDIF WATSON,
Mr. EDMUND MILLS HARWOOD,
Mr. FRANK HARWOOD.
as PARTNERS in our firm with effect on and from 1st April, 1920.

DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.,
9 Bank, Street Fort.
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.
1357

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be closed for passenger traffic on account of the monsoon on and from a date which will be hereafter notified of which due notice will be given.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 31st May, 1920.
1350

NOTICE.

AN expert in agriculture Gardening and Forestry with foreign and Indian experience of 10 years is open to engagement. He had served as planting expert, consulting Agri-Horticulturist, and Superintendent of Large extensive Gardens. Age 28 of good health and strong disposition. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1318

NOTICE.

THE MARSDEN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
AHMEDABAD.

IT appears from correspondence received that many applicants for shares in the above Company, do not fully understand the meaning and value of the Participating Commission Shares as advertised in the prospectus of this Company.

The Agents' Commission is based on 5¼ per cent. (Three and half per cent.) on sale of yarn and cloth, the usual remuneration of Mill Agents in Gujarat.

The Agents' Commission is divided into 16 parts or 16 annas in the rupee and 6 (six) annas only is the Agents' Commission, the remaining 10 (Ten) Annas commission divided amongst the original subscribers of this Company, in proportion of 1 (one) participating commission share for every 10 (ten) ordinary shares subscribed.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association state that share-holders are at liberty to dispose of shares if they so desire and will be entitled to the commission, so long as they retain one ordinary share in the Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The Agency Firm of Marsden Bros. and Co., Ltd. is a totally separate company and those holding participating commission shares in Marsden Bros. Ltd., are partners in the remaining 10 (ten) annas commission in ratio to the shares acquired a companys register is also kept of these participating commission shares and they are negotiable. These Commission shares will become valuable immediately the mills commence working.

MARSDEN BROS. & CO. LTD,
Agents.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Form F2 for the following works are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on the 10th July, 1920.

2. Specifications and Drawings for the works can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours on all days except Sundays and Holidays.
3. Blank Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy, which will be issued up to 7th July 1920 only.
4. Earnest money to the extent of the amount noted against each should accompany each tender.
5. Acceptance or rejection of any tender rests with the Chief Engineer P. W. D. Bombay and no reason will be given for the same.

1. Executing certain Items of a Road from Dharashna to the new Agar at Chharwada, Taluka Bulsar, District Surat. Approximate estimated cost Rs. 1,00,000; Amount of earnest money Rs. 500.
2. Constructing new Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Bulsar, District Surat. Approximate estimated cost Rs. 67,000; Amount of earnest money Rs. 500.

Surat, 27th May, 1920.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Surat and Broach.
1365

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st June, 1920, the office of the above Company has been removed from 37, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to 10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BAPTIST & Co.,
Managing Agents,
The Virgin Mills, Limited.
1403

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 5/433 in respect of 20 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Trikamlal Dalpatram, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
1405

NOTICE

A permanent WAY INSPECTOR.
A LOCO. CLERK.
A FOREMAN, well versed in the up-keep and repairs to Locomotive.
A good FITTER to Locomotive.
An ASSISTANT BOILER MAKER.
Two good LABOURERS of Workshop experience.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

M. N. BURKE,
Loco. and Car. Superintendent,
Matheran Railway.
Matheran, 31-5-20.
1387

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay. Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies),
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.
1068

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE OFFICES of the above company will be removed from 1st June 1920, to 19 Bank Street, Old Telephone Building opposite the Bank of Bombay.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.
1334

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.
Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. BUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. D. R. COOPER, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, which he has agreed to purchase from Mr. KADARBHAI MAHOMADALLY BOOIWALA,

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand into upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, main tenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate off Forjet Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1499.54 square yards and registered along with other lands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7079 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by Private Road, on or towards the North by plot No. 14 and on or towards the South by Private Road and which piece or parcel of land form a portion of the land hereditaments and premises, situate off the Forjet Street bearing Collector's Old No. 588, Collector's New No. 2785, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 7079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Municipal Ward No. 3410 and Street No. 3.

Dated this [illegible] June, 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
1407 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMDAS NARANDAS has contracted to sell to the undersigned PURSHOTTAM GANDABHAI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his place of residence at No. 48-52, Shri Nathji's Mala, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1785 square yards be the same more or less of which 1305 square yards is the area of the final plot under Malad Town Planning scheme No. 1 and 480 square yards acquired by the vendor under a conveyance, dated the 26th day of July, 1918, and are subject to the terms of the agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of larger piece (of which the said piece of 480 square yards is a part) situated at Kasbe Malad Monji Malad as to part and Monji Kurar as to part, Pot Tukdes, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopaldas Ranchhoddas and by the property of Shamrao, Pandurang, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchhoddas Narandas, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Bai Gorutubai and now of Himatlal Zaveri, and on or towards the North by a public passage, bearing Survey No. Khurvand No. 62 and bearing original Plot No. 40A and final Plot No. 21 admeasuring 1305 square yards, under the Malad Town Planning Scheme No. I together with the two Bungalows standing thereon bearing Nos. 21 and 22 respectively together with the privy and the garden, trees, plants, etc.

PURSHOTTAM GANDABHAI.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.
1390

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of the last remaining about 1500 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, Friday, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."

About 1500 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Busan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores (Water Works) Stores Chinchpogly.

A large lot unserviceable and serviceable stores such as second hand water proof coats, galvanized tees, C. I. glands slock valves, india rubber lined canvas hose, oil tin cans, leather washers for meters C. I. bends, elbows, branch and ee sockets, W. I. pipes, glass tumblers, iron chain, white lead, mixed green black and chocolate paint, empty cases of meters, empty cases of kerosine oil, empty casks, Penco duplicator empty bottles of ink, accumulators, W. I. strainers etc., etc.

AT BELLASIS BRIDGE, PIPE DEPOT, TARDEO.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) a large lot unserviceable stores, such as pick axes, corrugated sheets, hand carts, rubber lined canvas hose empty drums galvanized baskets, lamps of sorts, casks or barrels of sorts miscellaneous wood iron and steel furniture, empty bottles galvanized pipe fittings hoss powras, scrapers showels, C. I. scrap W. I. scrap, brass and copper scrap, canvas leather and rubber scrap W. I. Tank, empty kerosin oil tins pretty oo —? — kerosine oil tins, pulley block, zinc scrap, ghumallas bags of cement, etc.

AT FORAS ROAD, WORKSHOPS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) a large lot of unserviceable stores such as empty wooden barrels, nonshrikable hose, old solid rubber tyres, iron chandean wood cases, old rubber tyres, large empty tins, etc.,

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-MORROW
TO-MORROW

A COMIC PROGRAMME
Our Another
FUN-FRIDAY

Noted for its 100 Horse-power Laughs!

Not one nor two but a whole programme full of laughs.

All the latest and new Comic Films.

TO-MORROW
OUR ANOTHER
FUN-FRIDAY
A COMIC PROGRAMME

ALL NEW COMICS
Comedies that start with a Yell
Go with a Howl
and end with a Roar.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY
in Repertoire

To-day Thursday June 3rd at 9-30 p.m.
"LOMBARDI LTD."
A Comedy of Fashions in three acts.

To-morrow Friday June 4th
"SCANDAL"
A Great Society by play Cosmo Hamilton

Saturday June 5th
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."
A Thousand Laughs in 3 acts.

Sunday June 6th MATINEE
"POLLY WITH A PAST."
The Delightful and Popular Comedy.

Monday June 7th
"TURN TO THE RIGHT"
Bombay's Favourite.

Tuesday June 8th
'PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH'
A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday June 9th
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
The play is creating a furore in London.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

DAILY at 6-30 p.m.
"Tillies Punctured Romance"
8,000 feet long
The Greatest Keystone Comedy Ever Filmed
WITH
Mabel Normand and Marie Dressler
AS THE
Principal Fun Makers, Aided and Abetted
BY
Charles Chaplin
(in the leading role)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE
Most Popular Bill
THE
"VIRTUOUS MEN."
A GREAT MELODRAMA OF THE YEAR.

It is a big melodrama with excellent comedy relief. Possesses real entertainment qualities. The Ball Room Scenes are the most extensive ever shown on the screen.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

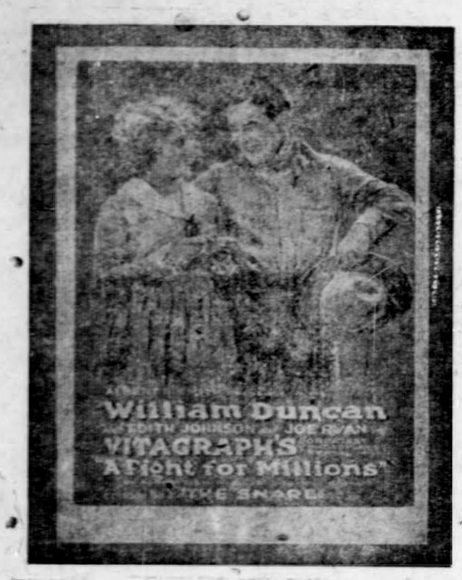
AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

VITAGRAPH'S GREAT SERIAL

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"



An Entirely New Film

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"TO-NIGHT at 8"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The First "SELECT" Masterpiece

"A Pair of Silk Stockings"

Comedy Drama in 5 Reels

FEATURING

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

A Brilliant Light Comedy Perfectly Presented—version of Successful Stage Play—Polished Acting & Lavish Settings—Convincing English Society Atmosphere

ALSO

"PATHE'S PICTORIAL" Put the world before you.

"PATHE'S GAZETTE" News from Everywhere.

"AROUND THE TOWN" The Latest Film Novelty.

THE OLD FATHER

IS HARD ON HIS BIT

He can't wait for you so

MAKE UP YOUR MIND AND SEE

The first Instalment This Week of Brother's Vitagraph super-serial

SMASHING BARRIERS

WILLIAM DUNCAN

is anxious to meet you.

Float in before its too late.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TIMINGS AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

with

PEARL WHITE

Episode 11th—THE DEATH STUDIO
Episode 12th—THE CHANCE TRAIL

PATHE GAZETTE
latest and best

PATHE REVIEW
The Screen Magazine

ALL AT SEA
Come with Snub Pollard

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinees Saturdays & Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Please note that this is

NOT A SERIAL

but only a One-Week Drama.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their patrons to-day and to-morrow only the magnificent, powerful, unique Goldwyn Photoplay.

"The Brand"

(7 parts—8,000 feet)

by the celebrated author:

Rex Beach

"The Brand" is Rex Beach's most powerful and appealing melo-drama. It stars the beautiful

KAY LAURELL

and Russell Simpson.

It is a story which every family ought to see.

A screaming

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Comedy in the programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 31st.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		,,
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		,,
,, ,, Imports Bales		,,
Mid. Americans Spot		29.08
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		75.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is le Liverpool at closing time)	July	,,
	Oct.	,,
	Jan.	,,
New Orleans 9 a.m	July	27.90
	Oct.	24.87

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31st.

Month.	To-day's price.
June.	24.85+07
July	24.05+22
Aug.	24.25+22
Sept.	24.01+22
Oct.	23.80+14
Nov.	23.20+11
Dec.	22.87+ 9
Jan.	22.61+11
Feb.	22.35+13
Mar	22.12+12
April.	21.87+12
May	21.62

Liverpool, June 1st.

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	24.85+30
Oct.	23.60— 6
Jan.	22.38—25
May	21.76—37

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 31st.

M.G. Bengal Good	11.80
,, ,, Fully Good	12.25
,, ,, Fine	12.75
,, No. 1 Oomra Good M. G.	17.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good M. G.	18.25
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.25
,, Broach Good M. G.	20.35
,, ,, Fully Good	20.85
,, ,, Fine	21.35
,, Broach Scinde Good	11.32
,, ,, Fully Good	12.07
,, ,, Fine	12.57

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 31st.

Rentes 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	57 5/8
,, 2 months hence	57 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought & sold. Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106/3
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	47 7/8
Consols 2½%	39 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	60
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	81 3/4
Government Securities 3%	49.05
Ex On London at Paris: France	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£110½
National Bank	£62½

London Markets Closed until Tuesday

WAR LOANS.

London, May 31st.

Funding Loan 4%	£89 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£79 3/4
5%	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 31st.

WHEAT.

Somali Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Quoted	£37
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June Sellers	£45½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Paid	£40½
Jottomseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Buyers	£14½
Coria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£41

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£95½
Copper Braziers	£170
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£86½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Value	97
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	98/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	99

Tone.—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe June Value	2/1

Tone.—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 2.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 426 for Fully Good Broach July-August and gradually advanced at Rs. 431. Sellers came out at the advance and the price declined to Rs. 426. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 425 and shortly after the rate improved to Rs. 428. The bazaar closed at Rs. 427. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 426, advanced to Rs. 428, and closed at Rs. 428.

Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	428
Fully Good Bengal	July	220
Fine Oomras	July	272

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 2nd JUNE 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	220
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug	429
Fine M.G. Oomras	July.	272
Good M.G. Southerns	Nov.-Dec.	,,
,, ,, ,,	July-Aug.	,,

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	290	240	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	290	240	215	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	335	305	275	—	,,
Central P. No. 1	405	380	330	—	,,
M.G. Central No. 2	380	355	305	—	,,
M.G. Broach	—	505	485	470	,,
M. G. P. American saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	,,
M.G. Dholera	—	—	—	—	,,
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	,,
M.G. Oomra No. 4.	—	—	—	—	,,

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into the 24 hours ending the 6 p.m. on 1st June 1920:

Cotton	24 582 Bales
Wheat	8 421 Qrrs
Linseed	7,651 ,,
Rape etc	2 307 ,,
Gingellyseed	151 ,,
Poppyseed	1,021 ,,
Groundnuts	248 ,,
Cuttonseed	164 ,,
Rice	12,786 ,,
Myrabollates	431 ,,
Cottonseed	7 322 ,,
Murwaseed	Nil. ,,
Gram	4 113 ,,
Jowar	1,375 ,,
Wheat	152 ,,
Barley	594 ,,
Barleys	976 ,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2nd 1920.

	Market Rate.
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 7/8
Bank Demand	2 1 0
Usance Acceptances On	2 3 8
Bank Demand	495
American Bonds	153
Hongkong ,,	205½
Shanghai	287
Japan	139½
Singapore	113

Market Steady.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 31st May 1920:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 1 Crore	
,, Paid up	40,00 000
Reserve Fund	14,00 000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	8,975,0,000
Sundries	16,68,000
Total Rs.	9,78,08,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,09,00,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,29,62,000
Bills Discounted	87,88 000
Sundries	22,98,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	3,27,60,000
	9,78,08,000

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 2.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1
D. D. on London 2/1 1/8
Credit 3 Mas/a 2/2
D. D. on Paris frc. 490
Credit 3 Msd/a frc. 565.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 126N.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 116.
American Cross Rate $3.88.
Paris Cross Rate frs. 50.40.
London Silver Spot D. 57-5/8.
London Silver Forward D. 57-5/8.
Italian Cross Rate 66.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Bonds 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 59/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market closed strong due to outside buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

And. Advance 2450 x.d., By. Cotton 1200, By. Dyeing 3330, Bradbury 750, Cent. India 4625, Century 1125, Colaba Land 2625, Coorla 2000, Crescent 640, Currimbhoy 1130, David 1952/8, Ed. Sassoon 600, Fazulbhoy 1095, Finlay 1225, Ind. Bleaching 235, Ind. Malwa 365, Kastoorchand 2150, Kohinoor 3550, New Great Blo. New City 3600, Pearls 1215, Burmah Petrol 22/8, By. Tram 1080, By. Steam Simplex 765, Swadeshi 4550, Alcock 945, By. Burma 780, By. Burma N. I. 300 pr., Bt. Burmah Petrol 22, By. Tram 1080, By. Steam 462/8, Bundi Cement 44, Ind. Cement 525 x.d., Katni Ord., 295, Katni Defd. 1550, New India Ins., 24 pr., Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord 175, Tata Defd. 1055, Tata Hydro 1170, Tata Oil 420, Scindia Steam 6 pr., Tata 50/8.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

The twenty-seventh annual ordinary general meetig of the shareholders of the Gocouldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held at 3-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th May 1920, at the Registered Office of the company No. 312-14 Bora Bazar Fort, Bombay Mr. Vasonji Desji presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June 1919, stated that after providing Rs. 8,963-5-0 for the depreciation of Building and Machinery, the net profit amounted to Rs. 16,577-6-7 to which sum being added the balance of Rs. 4,458-12-7 brought over from the last year's account the amount available for disposal was Rs. 20,036-3-2, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

1 To pay dividend free of income tax for the year ending 30th June 1919, at the rate of 16 per cent per annum viz:—Rs. 40 per share of Rs. 250 each; to carry to different Funds Rs. 6,000, to pay bonus to company's staff Rs. 700 and to carry Forward Rs. 1,336-3-2 to the next years account

The Directors report was adopted together with the recommendations made in it.

Resolution of regret was passed for the sad deaths of the three Directors of this company, viz:—Seth Gokuldas Premji, Ookerda Seth Runchhoddas Khusaldas and Seth Dayal Hirjee.

The appointments of Messrs. Narandas Lalji Mawji and Gordhandas Gokuldas Premji as Directors of this company were confirmed.

Mr. Narandas Lalji Mawji who was due to retire by rotation was re-elected as Director of the company: and Mr. S. A. Sarangdhar was appointed as Auditor for the year ending 30th June 1920.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Generally the market to-day in all sections was quiet with sellers more in evidence than buyers. In the jute section very little business was done and prices ruled in favour of buyers for the most part. Coal shares were not so eagerly sought after but prices were fairly well maintained considering small amount of business which was put through. In the miscellaneous section the only feature of interest was fairly heavy selling of cotton shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 810, Borcola 1/12 prem, Burrakur 18/12 small lot, Ghusick 25/8, Industry 13/12, Kasta 16/4, Kuardi 30, New Kessurgarh 35/4, New Beerbhoom 42/12 (old), Sathpukuria 11/4, Sathgram 11/8, Suratand 12, Samla Kendra 20/4, Sendra 34/4, Sudamdih 4, South Govindpur 9/8.

Jute:—Alliance 717, Belvedere prefs 109, Century 11/12, Craig 2/12, prem, Fort William 484, Howrah 44/8, Kamarhatty 963, Lansdowne 433 small lot, Northbrook 82/8, Reliance 48, Standard 877, Khardah 580, Lawrence 740.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 16/4, Bank of Bengal 1725 Bankura Damodar Railway 52, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 11/4 prem, Bengal Flour 500, Bonded Warehouse 1200, British Ceylon Corporation 17/12, British India Tobacco 9/8, British India Corporation 13/4 small lot and deferred 19/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 11/10, Calcutta Steam Navigation 111, Dunbar Cotton 650, Great Eastern Hotel 292, Hatirkool Oil 16/4, Hume Pipe 16, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 8/8 prem, Kumardhubi Engineering 30/12, small lot, Keshoram Cotton 19/10, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 74 small lot, Muir Mills 325, Marshall Sons (India) 11/8, Northbrook Jute 5½ per cent debenture 1923 88, New Motors 9/12, New Savan Sugar 14/12, Pioneer Sugar 20 small lot, Sphere Insurance 9/12, Scindhia Steam Navigation 11 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 36 prem, Thorneycroft (India) 3 prem, Walter Locke Ltd. 10/8.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

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IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS

CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

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OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 1 each. All post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

EVERYBODY LIKES IT

CHOCOLATES?

Just Received A Fresh Consignment DIRECT FROM FRY & Co.

ALMOND	QUITE
DE LUXE	DELICIOUS
CHOICE	AT
ASCOT	Rs. 2.
OLD MADRID	Per 1 lb. Box
QUEEN MARY	AND
ASSORTED.	Re 1. Per ½ lb. Box.

THE

Shri Krishna Stores Co., Ltd.,

KRISHNA BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Odma's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub on the pain) for quick relief—mighty quick. Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

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We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Fast

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

1) Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece
2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two pairs Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.
5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.
6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set
7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

Benares City.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Tuche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 10 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

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ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

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Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.

Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.

Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than

500 PATIENTS A MONTH.

My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.

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Solio " " 14-4 "

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Solio Postcards,

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Primus Self Toning Paper " "

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K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

3rd Bholwalla, Bhoolcshwar, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

A western disturbance has given local rain in the North-West Frontier Province with few falls in East Punjab and Kashmir. Rainfall has occurred also locally in North Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan and at a few stations in Burma, Bengal, east Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Jalpaiguri three-quarters of an inch, Charampur one and half, Ludhiana, Parachinar, Ratnagiri a half, Nizamabad, Mercara one. Temperature is high in Bengal, Bihar but low in Punjab and Rajputana.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Punjab, and Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fhas.	29.718 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.8 "
Minimum do do.	81.4 "
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NEW WNW
Movement of Wind	120 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	.00 "
Do. do. year	1.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	2	m 0 9	28 1	2	m 5 9	15 11
		11 44a	25 11		6 ca	16 2
Thur.	3	m 0 40	28 2	3	m 5 42	15 11
					6 22a	19 1
Fri	4	m 0 22	25 10	4	m 6 15	6 0
		1 10a	28 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat.	5	m 0 37	24 2	5	m 10 26	17 1
		9 20a	26 1		9 50a	20 1
Sun.	6	m 1 28	25 5	6	m 7 0	17 6
		2 7a	25 7		9 1a	19 6
Mon.	7	m 2 4	10 9	7	m 7 59	3 10
		2 43a	12 10		9 a	5 4
Tues.	8	m 2 49	10 6	8	m 8 38	4 7
		3 21a	12 5		10 6a	5 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 5 (Saturday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April,	3d. 4h. 24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d. 6h. 54-2m p.m.
New Moon	"	19d. 2h. 12-1m a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d. 6h. 57-4m p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess except at Ambala, where the air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen slightly, but is still generally below the average both by day and night.

The United Provnices.—The sky is clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi; humidity is below the average in the east of the reporting area. Both day and night temperatures are slightly below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is lightly clouded at Karachi, but is clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature is nearly normal at Karachi, but is below the average in Rajputana both by day and night; day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is heavily clouded at Rajkot but is clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in Central India West. Day temperature is below normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a light fall of rain. The sky is heavily clouded at Raipur, Juboulpore and Amraoti and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the west of the reporting area. Temperature is below the average in the north and the extreme east of the reporting area of the division.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.41in. of rain. The sky is lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad has had 0.94in. of rain and Poona a light fall. The sky is heavily clouded at Poona and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad and in excess at Poona and Nizamabad. Day temperature is above Normal at Poona; night temperature is below the average at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the northern half of the reporting area. Rain had fallen locally in the Madras Deccan and in the east Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Colombo has had 1.32in. of rain and reports rough seas this morning.

Local rain is likely in Malabar; a few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st June, 1920:—

Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula and Burma. It has been local in Lower Burma, west Rajputana, Gujarat, north Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the south-west Punjab, Kashmir, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Rangoon three-quarters of an inch; Bhamo one; Montgomery a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2nd JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th) ..	92.5	78.0	98	..	6.97	+2.91
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.58
Lahore ..	95.4	64	0 47	..	3.92	—2.5
Rawalpindi	79.6	67.7	78	0.80	3.02	—0.5
Lahore ..	91.6	65.2	51	0.15	2.23	—0.42
Hissar ..	93.4	65.4	45	0.13	4.60	—1.9
Ambala ..	90.0	69.5	73	..	3.67	—1.31
Delhi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.03
Mainpuri ..	95.3	67.4	83	0.55	2.68	—0.39
Jhansi ..	100.8	68.1	84	0.28	1.56	—0.56
Cawnpore ..	97.0	75.4	64	..	1.65	—0.9
Allahabad ..	95.8	77.2	65	..	1.88	—1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	105.7	77.8	34	..	0.78	—0.50
Karachi ..	87.7	81.0	82	..	0.46	—1.26
Ajmer ..	94.2	70.4	54	..	3.82	+1.22
Jodhpur ..	95.5	69.5	57	0.04	3.53	+1.41
Kotah ..	103.6	72.8	40	..	2.27	+0.44
Mount Abu ..	81.6	65.9	72	0.65	2.47	—0.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot ..	97	0 76.7	88	..	0.13	—0.48
Deesa ..	90.5	68.1	83	..	1.10	—0.30
Veraval ..	87.4	80.3	87	..	1.71	+1.20
Rajkot ..	102.6	76.4	50	..	4.28	+3.63
Bhavnagar Para.	103.2	76.8	45	..	5.68	+4.96
Surat ..	95.2	77.3	58	..	4.07	+3.56
Ahmedabad ..	102.9	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa ..	103.8	67.5	74	0.70	3.86	+2.46
Neemuch ..	94.5	65.8	69	0.51	5.04	+4.69
Indore ..	97.6	68.1	45	..	5.90	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	93.7	77 9	44	..	1.36	—1.88
Saugor ..	100.4	72.0	49	..	1.58	—1.19
Hoshangabad ..	101.1	67.8	72	0.37	4.59	+1.57
Khandwa ..	114.8	75.6	42	..	6.74	+3.28
Akola ..	106.2	75.0	50	0.14	1.98	—0.49
Amraoti ..	103.2	76.2	46	0.02	3.13	+0.84
Nagpur ..	103.8	77.4	41	0.06	2.31	—1.06
Chanda ..	105.1	84.2	57	..	7.55	+0.96
Raipur ..	99.6	9.2	50	..	2.32	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	92.0	81.6	72	..	1.50	+0.89
Ratnagiri ..	91.8	81.8	74	..	0.72	—0.84
Harmukha ..	89.4	75.8	88	0.25	7.75	—0.84
Karwar ..	92.6	76.0	86	0.12	6.80	+2.21
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	103.0	70.9	85	0.97	2.80	+0.66
Ahmednagar ..	100.6	72.8	59	..	4.91	+2.10
Poona ..	98.6	72.0	67	..	3.05	+1.21
Sholapur ..	102.2	72.7	61	0.04	2.58	+0.71
Bijapur ..	98.4	71.8	72	1.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum ..	91.6	67.1	88	0.47	6.34	+0.56
Aurangabad ..	101.2	77.7	51	..	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	81.4	43	..	5.36	+0.60
Hyderabad ..	99.8	75.2	64	..	12.84	+7.76
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	91.8	77.6	85	..	13.06	+0.44
Calicut ..	84.8	77.7	89	..	24.23	+13.66
Cochin ..	91.8	77.8	79	0.78	28.40	+10.44
Colombo ..	88.4	75.4	94	0.14	48.17	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94.1	79.0	79	..	13.83	+5.87
Bellary ..	99.8	74.7	52	..	7.94	+1.88
Cuddapah ..	100.8	80.9	58	..	10.49	+4.06
Madras ..	93.8	80.0	74	..	27.41	+5.53
Bangalore ..	92.4	65.1	23	0.40	9.46	+2.66
Coimbatore ..	96.9	73.1	71	..	9.84	+1.03
Trichinopoly ..	100.1	80.8	64	..	25.75	+13.39
Nagapatam ..	89	80.2	79	..	56.27	+25.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd June, 1920 was 29.922 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .128 inch. After correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer sistern above the tide in the Stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming three.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 2nd June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Shula	Jeddah	5-6	T M & Co
C/R	Tartar Prince	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
D/S	Khosrou	Red Sea	10-6	T M & Co
F	Akbar	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co.
G	Kaveri	N F	N F	K N & Co
L	Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
O	Nunari Hami	Cunnamore	N F	B E Colli & Co
P	Shinyo Maru	Japan	N F	K Y Kaisha
Q	Parvati	N F	N F	B E Colli & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati		N F	28-6	K N & Co
Ponani		Bhavnagar	26-5	K N & Co
Sabarwati		Karachi	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Means	Colombo	5-6	W & A G & Co
2	Boats of Holwic	N F	N F	J F & Co
3	Cian Bathgen	N F	N F	J F & Co
3	Lightning	Buscreh	N F	Graham & Co
4	Coogsana	Buscreh	5-6	M M & Co
6	Shunkai Maru	N F	28-5	N Y Kaisha
6	Falernian	London	8 6	K N & Co
7	Icina	Genve	4-6	M M & Co
8	Bahadurl	Rangoon	28-5	Wallace & Co.
10	Circasia	Liverpool	N F	W & A G & Co
14	Zayani	N F	N F	H S Shumhtary Co
15	Abydos	Beslon	N F	I P S N Co
16	Bahrein	P Gulf	N F	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	S. S.	Niyasa	N F	M M & Co
2	Cop Palomi	P. England	6-6	M M & Co
3	A T Varlia	Constantinople	3-6	M M & Co
4	Moreada	London	24-6	M M & Co
4B	Swaiopmead.	N F	N F	M M & Co.
4	Diwara	China	N F	M M & Co
5	Prince of N F	J Treely	N F	M M & Co
6	Mesopotamia	Calcutta	2-6	J F & Co
7	City of Calcutta	Liverpool	5-6	K N & Co
9	Sandon	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Prinonadwig	Buscreh	2-6	M M & Co
15	Mantua	London	5-6	M M & Co

KAMATIPURA KUTCHRA DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner is reported in your paper to have said in the Corporation meeting of the 3rd ultimo, in connection with the present Kutchra Depot at Bapty Road, that he had himself witnessed the unloading and reloading of the Kutchra from and into the lorries again, and that it caused no nuisance. With all due respect to the Commissioner for the great interest he takes in his work, I make bold to say that it is likely that when the Commissioner presented himself on the spot on these 'several occasions' to which he alludes in his speech, the men at the Depot had taken special care to see that the Sahib was not annoyed by the bad smell or that the breeze was not blowing at the particular time, in the direction of the place where the Commissioner took his stand to inspect the work. Because at those particular times, in his stays of a few minutes, the Commissioner did not experience any nuisance, does it mean that the Depot is not a nuisance at all to the residents of the place? A good many of the residents of the locality are business men of high standing and respectability, one is a Corporator himself residing amongst us. They have daily to pass by the Bapty Road. It is they who can authoritatively testify, more than the Commissioner whether the Depot is really a nuisance or not.

To take the Commissioner on his own grounds if he is so convinced that the Depot is not a nuisance at all, why not, I say locate the same on some reclaimed land such as the Gowalia Tank Ground. Just for arguments sake, I may point out that this ground is a spacious one to accomodate any amount of kutchra brought in through the lorries; besides the roads leading to it are pacca ones to bear all the heavy traffic of the gigantic machines. Why, I ask, should the Commissioner Select Kamatipura alone as a fit place for constructing incinerators and locating Kutchra Depots. The Municipality can well spend fourteen lakhs after an Incinerator, but it cannot afford to spend after the repairing of its muddy roads. The reason of all this obvious. The Commissioner knows it for certain that the residents here are poor, uneducated and meek people, who would not grumble against any injustice caused to them. The residents of Malabar Hill, Gowalia Tank, etc., would not for a day tolerate such nuisance. As for the Gowalia Tank Reclamation, the Commissioner may say that as it is a public play ground, the Municipality cannot locate the Depot there. I ask, is not the youth of Kamatipura in the same degree in need of a play ground? Why not turn this Depot ground into such a play ground? Why all this partiality and differentiation? Do the Rate payers of other Wards pay higher taxes than Kamatipura residents? Are not their ordinary human noses sensitive to the bad smell emanating from the filth lying open in the Depot. Dr. D. P. B. Master has well asked the question to the heartless City-Fathers, why they should not prefer to have the Depot amidst the Banglows at Malabar Hill. If it were proposed that a Depot be opened somewhere, I am sure these very Corporators who have no feelings for their other poor fellow-beings of the same flesh and blood, would have moved heaven and earth to get the proposition set aside.

Thank God, the matter is further referred to the Commissioner for report. Even though the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report, what can we expect of him when he has already threatened the Corporation that though it may carry the proposition for the removal of the Depot he could not see his way to accelerate the matter for the present.—Yours, etc.

S. L. SILAM,

2, Kamatipura,
Bombay, 27th May.

ARTIFICIAL WOOL.

EXPERIMENTS AT LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Experiments conducted at Leeds University in the spinning of artificial wool into fabric are stated to have met with conspicuous success writes "The Times". The department under Professor Barker was asked to take it up by ccertain firms when others had failed. First of all they attempted it on woolen machinery with 50 per cent. artificial and 50 per cent. natural wool, and then with wholly artificial wool, and in neither case did they meet with difficulties. When the university makes experiments of this kind it gives the firms for whom it is experimenting the benefit of what it has accomplished. Now students in the dyeing department have dyed the new wool, and found that it dyes remarkably well.

Professor Barker, in conversation with a representative of "The Times", said that he could not tell the composition of the wool substitute. It had a considerably harder feeling than wool. He thought the cost would be under that of wool, but not much. He supposed the object was to supplement the supply of wool rather than to offer a cheaper substitute. He expected it would wear, as well as wool. They had been experimenting for three or four months, and it must be recognized that they had the finest spinning equipment possible for the job, but the main thing was the combination of machinery and the setting of individual machines. Firms should have no difficulty in manufacturing it in large quantities. It was all right for medium or coarse wools, but there was still a question as to whether it would do for finer. Experiments are proceeding in regard to lustre, strength, colour, and type of fabric for which the artificial wool is best suited.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your readers will kindly inform me through your columns whether the rumour is true or not that "Kulloo" the great Indian wrestler otherwise known as "Rustom-e-Hind" met with his death during the Punjab disturbances.—Yours, etc.

F. J. DAVAR.

Byculla, May 28.

TURKS COUNTER-PROPOSAL FOR SMYRNA.

A PLEBISCITE UNDER GUARANTEES

There is reason to believe writes "The Times" correspondent from Constantinople that the Porte, when officially informed on behalf of the Peace Conference that the Smyrna region will be handed over to Greek administration, will make a counter-proposal on the following lines:—

That the Greak troops be immediately withdrawn from Smyrna Province and that a plebiscite to decide the question of Greek or Turkish sovereignty shall immediately be held under the auspices of a mixed Allied force, as was done in Slesvig. Should the majority declare itself in favour of Turkish rule the Porte guarantee to make Smyrna a free port and to grant large political and municipal concessions to the Greek element in the area. They will moreover, guarantee their ability to keep the Nationalist forces quiet during the plebiscite.

In Greek circles the Turks' ability to restrain the Nationalist Irregulars is scouted, and it is pointed out that, given the present situation in Anatolia, the number of Allied troops required to draw a ring fence around the plebiscite area would be very large.

TURKISH TERMS.

M. MILLERAND'S ADDRESS.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the text of the Turkish Treaty was, as arranged, handed to the Ottoman Delegates, headed by Tewfik Pasha, in the Clock Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote the correspondent of "The Times" on May 11, from Paris. M. Millerand presided over the ceremony, which was very short. Diplomatic representatives of the various Governments were present. The United States, never havig declared war on Turkey, had no representative in attendance.

A period of one month is given to the Turkish Government for consideration of the terms of the Treaty.

PARIS, May 11.—After the delegates had taken their places, M. de Foucquieres, Director of the Protocol, introduced the Turkish plenipotentiaries, who were accompanied by Colonel Henry and an Italian officer. At the entry of the Delegation every one stood up.

M. Millerand, in opening the proceedings, made the following speech:—

MM. the plenipoteniaries of the Ottoman Empire.

The Allied Powers have instructed me to hand you the drarft of the Peace Treaty which they request you to accept. They have decided that any discussions are to take place in writing. You will kindly, therefore, make your observations in writing and they will likewise be replied to in writing. You have been granted a period of one month in which to send in your observations, and it is understood that we are ready to receive any documents you consider necessary for our information.

Gentlemen of the Ottoman Delegation,,

Yielding to foreign pressure, Turkey, in 1914, began hostilities against the Allied Powers, as a result of which the Allied Powers were faced with the prolongation of a cruel war by possibly several years. It is therefore the duty of the Allied Powers to take efficacious precautions with a view to avoiding such formidable perils in the future. While ensuring the freedom of the Straits, the Allied Powers have decided to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan at Constantinople. This decision emphasizes their desire to conclude with the Ottoman Empire a just Treaty which takes into account the legitimate rights, interest, and aspirations of Turkey—a peace based on the principles of right, liberty, and justice for the victory of which the Allies fought.

M. de Foucquieres then handed the President of the Delegation the draft of the Treaty. Tewfik Pasha then rose, and holding the document with trembling hands, replied shortly in a voice shaken with emotion.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Among those who have arrived at Allahabad to take part in the Khilafat Committee meetings are the Hon. Mr. Fazul Huq of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Yakoob Hussain of Madras, Maulana Abdul Bari, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Hazrat Mohani, Mr. Abdul Hasan Jafar and several other leaders from various parts of India. Among the Hindu sympathisers who are here are Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Satyamurti. Mrs. Besant is also here. The conference takes place to-night at 9 p.m.

AIR SURVEYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

It is stated that a P. D. aeroplane and her pilot are engaged in the survey work between Penang, Kalantan and Dindings. The aeroplane is carrying out these air and landing surveys for the Aerod Ltd. The Aerial Derby contestants will, it is thought, use landing places indicated by the Aerod Ltd. and it should give impetus to trade in Burma if round the world flyers and other aviators should pass through the province.

The seaplane which is expected to fly over Rangoon shortly has already been tested and found satisfactory between Macao, Hongkong and Phillipines.

A correspondent wires:—A public meeting of the citizens of Kolhapur was held on the 1st evening in Shaniwar theatre to protest against the statements regarding H. H. the Maharaja, his administration and Kolhapur subjects, made by the Hon. Mr. Belvi, as president of the meeting held by some Kulkarnis at Sankeshwar on the 16th and 17th May. Resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

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INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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REMEDIES

CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Sallam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per s.s. Karagola closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m., correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Frawley Comedy Co. opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 4.

Opening ceremony of the Khadi Bhandar, by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, 6 p.m., (S.T.)

SATURDAY, June 5.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.

First day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference, Seth Ramlalji Ganariwala to preside.

The steamer "Mantua" with the Homeward mails sail, at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 6.

2nd day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.

MONDAC, June 7.

Last day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.

Intermediate Arts Examination results 9.45 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Umhloti" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo closes at 6-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-40	13-30
Madras Mail	11-30	21-15
Poona Mail	19-40	14-45
Poona Express	7-10	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...		21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

MRS. NIKAMBER'S INSTITUTION.

Mrs. Nikambe's Institution for Married Ladies opens Monday June 7th at 1 p.m. Janmstami House Khetwadi Main Road.

KHADI BHANDAR.

A Khadi (Khaddar) Dhandar will be opened at the Morarji Goculdas Market on Kalbadevi Road to-morrow at 6 p.m., (S.T.) by Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

DISCOURE ON "BRAHMIN AND NON-BRAHMIN."

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement Social Service League, Bombay. A public discussion on "Brahamin and non-Brahamin will take place on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Parel Settlement.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 110 as against 201 on the corresponding day of last year and 104 in 1918. There were 3 attacks and 1 death from plague, 2 attacks, and 2 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 3 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

USES OF SALT WATER.

Under the auspices of Common-Salt Research League Dr. Vamanji Baji Kulkarni will give a demonstrations of salt-water nasal douche to the employees of the "Chronicle" Press this evening at 4 p.m.

FIRST COMMUNION.

On Sunday the 6th instant, there will be the First Communion of children at 7 o'clock in the National Church of Dabul. Parents and guardians are therefore requested to send their children to Dabul at 5 in the evening from to-day for due preparation.

FAR EAST CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia.—Full rates 21 hours; Deferreds 21 hours.

Australia to India.—Full rates 13 hours; Deferreds 13 hours.

THE LATE MR. D. J SURTI.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenant's Association at their last meeting noted with regret the sudden and premature death of Mr. Dhunjibhai Jehangir Surti, their colleague and placed on record his eminent and valuable services in defending the rights of the tenants.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Street. The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhyay Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 26th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Bombay.

A BOGUS SHARE BROKER.

GETS 4 MONTHS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, disposed of a case in which one Keshar Atmaram Raje stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300.

It appears that the accused went to Narayen Balkrishna Gavaskar, and Mahadeo Ramrao Naik, and posing himself as a share-broker represented to them that he would secure for them some shares of the New India Insurance Company, Ltd., which were not easily available in the market. On this representation they paid the accused Rs. 300 for five shares which he (accused) promised to deliver in November, 1919. But the accused failed to do that in time, and put off the complainants by some excuse or other.

The accused admitted having received the money but said that he handed it over to his brother who was the actual broker and for whom he (accused) was doing canvassing work. He was convicted and sentenced to three moonths' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was next charged with cheating one Gajanan Anna Patdar, a goldsmith in respect of Rs. 165 under the same pretext as in the previous case.

In this case the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST MOTOR DRIVER.

TABLES TURN AGAINST COMPLAINANT

(From a Correspondent.)

In the Court of the Bandra Resident Magistrate on Monday Mr. Savaksna C. Kambhatta a Stevedore and contractor of Versova, found the tables suddenly turned against him in a case in which he had charged his chauffeur Saivador Pascoal Menezes, of Sitram building, Bombay, with criminal breach of trust in respect of the uniform alleged to have been given to him by complainant when the accused joined his service in January last. Owing to information lodged by the complainant against the accused the latter was arrested by the Andheri police and had had consequently suffered great hard-ship and humiliation being kept for some days in the lock-up.

His Worship after going through the evidence held that the charge against the accaused was frivolous and vexatious and was due to spite because the accused had demanded his arrears of wages which the complainant had refused to pay on an unjustifiable plea. As regards the uniform his worship said the accused had made no attempt to conceal or to sell or to misappropriate so little a thing. Complainants had no right to stop accused's pay and by his conduct had only intended to bully the accused. The accused his worship went on to say, was called to the office. He goes there innocently not suspecting what is in store for him and is sent to jail. This made the conduct of the complainant, concluded his worship all the more worthy of punishment.

The complainant was therefore ordered by the Court to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to the accused or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days.

Mr. Chavan appeared for the police prosecution: while Mr. Noronha defended the accused.

HINDU-PARSI MARRIAGE.

A SEQUEL.

Avabai Framji Dhunjisha the Parsi wife of Vasantrao D. Desai, about whose alleged abduction a report appeared in the "Chronicle" of yesterday's issue, presented herself, yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. Daruwalla pleader, made an application on her behalf in the course of which it was stated that on the 31st ultimo she left Vasantrao's house of her own accord and was at present living with her relatives. It was further stated that she was 24 years of age, that she was free to stay where she pleased and that she had no desire to go to Vasantrao.

The Court filed the application.

A CATHOLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some days ago I received by post an appeal for funds for a Catholic General Hospital which a few Catholic gentleman of Bombay desire to start. While recognising the laudable effort of the promoters to help their community in trying to provide for their use such a useful institution, one is surprised that their appeal is addressed to the general public. If this is intended to be a Catholic Hospital, that is to say, a Sectarian institution why appeal to the general public? Your evening contemporary has quite rightly drawn attention to this anomaly. I, for one, think such an appeal to be a little bold. What one objects to is the narrow sectarian view of the promoters, who clearly intend making the institution a purely sectarian one and yet do not hesitate to appeal to the general public for support. It would be well, before applying for general support, if the promoters would make it clear how the "public at large" is going to be accommodated in a hospital to be managed "by Catholics for the benefit of Catholics". Are Mahomedans, Jews, Parsees Hindus and Christians of other denominations to be treated on the same terms as the Catholics? In all the attempts that some Catholics here have tried to benefit their community, they have never failed to make a display of their religious designation, obviously to distinguish themselves from other Christian denominations of this city. This tendency to exclusiveness would be very well if the community were able to depend on itself instead of the general public. To my mind a Christian Hospital, at least, would be less objectionable.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT.

May, 31.

INDIAN CURREACY.

The time for receiving essays on the reform of Indian Currency for a prize of £1,000 offered by Mr. S. R. Bomanji has been extended upto the 31st July, 1920.

REVERSE COUNCIL.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday, the 3rd June, 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 3d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 3 1/16d. per rupee.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

the London New York cross rate on the 1st instant was 389.

THE KANARA CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been much interested in the contradictions that have been appearing for some time past in your columns on the Karwar Conference. The chairman of the Reception Committee has referred in his telegram to some points, which he finds to be inaccurate, in the report of your correspondent but which he, in his own way calls "false".

Being one in the asembly as a delegate I shall put down my own unbiassed view of what took place.

(1) My own impression is that the President, Sir Narain Chandravarkar, began his address in English and since the appearance of the contradiction I have consulted many of my friends to ascertain whether my impression is quite correct, and, I have all along received the same reply that the President began reading his printed English address, when he was confronted with cries of "Begin in vernacular".

(2) It is quite true that the President was strongly opposed to the insertion of words "his service to the nation in the Horniman resolution and everyone in Karwar knows that he threatened the committee saying that he will "have to consider his own position" and speak in the open conference some words on the resolution, which would be unacceptable and unpalatable to the whole audience.

(3) On the reforms he dictated his own resolution, which was couched in ultra-moderate language and tried to take the committee by surprise but the committee was too wise to be duped by such tactics.

(4) The chairman in his telegram states that Sir Narain said that he was a moderate but none in the assembly remembers to have heard these words uttered by him, but, on the contrary, he declared at the top of his voice that he was neither a moderate nor an extremist but a nationalist. He said in his extempore speech that men of all parties and all shades of opinion, be they Tilakites, Besanites and Gandhites (Sir Narayen coined this word) had something good in their programme. The chairman on his own "individual" responsibility has tried to proclaim to the world that the Karwar Conference was a moderate Conference, as he himself claims to be a moderate. But this is far from being true. The work of the conference was carried on "non-party and constructive lines", accepting all that was good and rejecting all that was impracticable from all parties. Hence the statement of the chairman of R.C. is "false" 'Kanarites are not moderates.

(5) Kanarites believing as they do in the inadequacy of the reforms granted to them in spite of the prolific sympathy with the aspirations of Indians given expression to by Mr. Montagu in Parliament, the resolution thanking him for his labours was only formal and not so sincere as it would otherwise have been.

In conclusion, I beg to state that Sir Narayen in spite of the threats he held out on two distinct occasions conducted himself very honorably in the chair and contributed much to the success of the conference and therefore deserves the heartiest congratulations and warmest thanks of the Kanarites.—Yours, etc.

A. DELEGATE.

DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AT MADANPURA.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 25th May 1920, from the General Secretary, Social Servic Leagne, Bombay, inviting attention to the absence of a dispensary for women and children at Madanpura, a populous locality inhabited mostly by poor Musalmans, and stating that as Musalman women did not freely submit themselves to treatment in hospital ministered by male Doctors, it would be a boon to the women and children of the locality if the Municipality were to open a dispensary for them either at Ripon Road, Moreland Road or somewhere between the Parsi Statue and Byculla Club; and suggesting that the Municipal Maternity Home premises at Bellasis Road would prove a very suitable place for the purpose.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

MYSORE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

The Deputy Director of the above bureau writes from Bangalore City:—

It is hereby announced for general information of the public that the Employment Exchange section attached to this Bureau has as its main object the bringing together of the employers who are in need of efficient labourers possessing technical qualifications on the one hand and the employees who are seeking employment and who possess the necessary technical qualifications on the other.

This Registry office keeps a record of all the vacancies notified by the various employers as also the various qualifications of the employees to enable this office to find out suitable vacancies for applicants who are trained in a particular line of work.

It may be mentioned here that this office undertakes to disseminate such useful information free of cost both to the employers and employees. Specimen forms for employers who notify vacancies in their mills, workshops, factories etc., and for employees seeking employment can be had on application to the undersigned and the same may be duly filled in and sent to the employment Registry office attached to this Bureau. It is earnestly hoped that all who are interested in the matter will try to benefit themselves by making use of the Employment Exchange by furnishing to it information in the notified forms from time to time.

N.-W.-R. STRIKE.

NO SIGNS OF SETTLEMENT.

POINTS OF DISPUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 1.

It is now nearly a month and a half tha the N.-W. Railway strike is continuing an still there are no signs of settlement. Owin to restrictions in train service, the publi have been put to great inconvenience an the business class people and merchants ar suffering heavy loss every day. The terms offered by the Agent on 26th May have been rejected by the men and they seem to be determined to hold out until their conditions are accepted by the authorities The chief points of the dispute are:—(1) The recognition of the N.-W. Railway Association, (2) the restoration of gratuity, (3) the increase in pay, (4) the appointment a conciliation board to remove grievances and adjust differences and (5) the rein statement of the strikers.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPMEN.

DOWN TOOLS ON WEDNESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 2

About 500 men of the Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshops quitted work at 11 a.m. to-day and marched in procession through the cantonments and civil lines to the Burns Gardens where they joined other strikers of the Loco Department and were addressed by the strike leaders. Altogether, including the members of the Traffic Staff whose places have been filled, there are about 2,000 Railway strikers at Karachi. Their behaviour hitherto has been admirable.

STRIKE AT MADRAS ENGINEERING WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 2.

This morning at the Madras Engineering Works, 400 workmen struck work. The management asked them to do overtime on Monday night in return for extra remuneration. The men demanded batta in addition, which the managemen refused to grant, except on the condition that it would be deducted from overtime wages. The workmen struck work and sent threatening letters to some of those who have not joined them in strike.

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

At a time when the question of emigration to British Guiana, Fiji, and other colonies is under re-consideration, it will be interesting to know some latest facts relating to the economic and labour conditions of Indians resident in Trinidad.

The last report of the Protector of Immigrants in Trinidad shows that about the end of 1919, contrary to general expectations, prices were on the increase and discontent prevailed amongst labourers of all classes throughout the island. He therefore ordered an increase of 33 1/3 per cent. on the then existing wages making a total increase of 60 per cent on the original and pre-war wage of 12½d. Although it was carefully explained to the employers that the increease was based upon the increased prices of commodities, his action was evidently not favour bly received by them, and many asked to be allowed to cancel the indentureship of their immigrants, presumably to be free from interference by the Immigrant authorities. Their request was granted with the consent of the immigrants. But in the case of St. Marie estate, Cederos, the indentured immigrants refused to accept their certificates of exemption as they preferred to retain the privileges they enjoy under the indenture system. There are, on the whole, 12 estates in the colony, whereon 829 indentured immigrants are employedIn the larges employed being the Waterloo estate, which has so many as 326 immigrants (including children), the next being the Campden and Exchange which employ 95 immigrants.

From the statements of the deposits and withdrawals of the Government Savings Banks for the first two months of this year (1920), it is clear that the net increase amounted to over £54,000. This number is, however, not a true indication of the immigrants deposits, as the local banks and the Colonial and Royal Banks of Canada have opened branches in this line in various parts of the Island which are largely made use of by East Indians.

A COMMITEE APPOINTED.

A Committee has recently been appointed to consider and report upon the rates of wages paid to labour in the Colony and to examine into the economic position of the various classes of workers with a view to recommending rates of wages suited to the present conditions. Indians are represented on this Committee by two of their number, and it is understood that the Committee is making good progress. Arrangements have been made to repatriate immigrants whose indentures have expired and who want to return to India.

IRISH NATIONALIST M.P.'S.

TO ABSTAIN FROM HOME RULE BILL DEBATES.

The Irish Nationalist members of Parliament issued to the press the following statement in mail week, announcing their decision to absent themselves from the further proceedings connected with the Government of Ireland Bill in the House of Commons:—

The Irish Nationalist members attended the second reading debate on the proposals of the Government with regard to Ireland. They did so in order to make their protest and to give the Government the opportunity of declaring whether they intended to make such fundamental changes in their measure as the Irish members demanded; the Government gave no such indication. The bill is a denial of every right that the Irish people demand. The bill does not contain a single provision which recognises the nationhood of Ireland. On the contrary, it attempts to break up a nationhood as ancient in years, as indestructible in assertion, as any in Europe.

It does so by a method which in every single one of its provisions makes for the permanence of the partition of Ireland. It is a bill, then, not for the self-government but the dismemberment of Ireland. The Act of 1914 provided for an Irish Parliament and an Irish Executive. The present proposals of the Government offer two sham Parliaments and so-called Council. This Council cannot raise a single tax or command the services of a single policeman.

CREATION OF PERMANENT PARTITION.

Furthermore, the Government proposals ob this sham Council of every power of extending its powers to a real Executive by giving into the hands of a minority of the Irish people a veto over any such extension of powers. Six counties have the control of all the development of self-government in twenty-six; a fourth of the population can veto the liberties of three-fourths of the population. And to make the assurance of permanent partition doubly sure the proposals of the Government stereotype racial and religious differences by creating an artificial area under the control of the ascendency party. With an audacious confidence in the credulity of the civilised world this method is described as leaving to Irishmen the full opportunity of obtaining the settlement of their national claim.

The bad faith of the Government is further proved by their administration in Ireland, for no Government that meant a real policy of reconciliation between the peoples of England and Ireland would be responsible for such an administration. The very Ministry which claims to have made a long and tragic war to put down militarism rules Ireland on the principles of militarism, and by every method by which Prussia in the worst days before the war attempted to put down the national apirations of Alsace-Lorraine, or Russia to put down the national aspirations of Poland. The very Government that professed the freedom of small nations and the recognition of the principles of nationality as two of the great purposes of the war attempts to put down the national aspirations of Ireland by the sword.

THE MEASURE "AN OUTRAGE AND INSULT."

That policy has reduced Ireland to a state of chaos which is a shame and a peril. The men who produced the chaos and the anarchy are the men who are responsible for all the evil consequences that have followed, for it is militarism that has produced the crime, not crime the militarism. By such an administration a state of resentment is created as wide as the Irish nation—as wide as the Irish race the world over—which renders the solution of the Irish question more difficult than ever.

In such conditions a wise Government would have met the situation by a measure of self-government large, genuine, in advance of rather than in retrogression from any previous proposals. And the answer of the Government to those conditions which its folly and its perfidy have produced is to offer to Ireland a measure which all Irishmen regard as an outrage and an insult and the negation and not the establishment of self-government. Such a measure, by the avowal of the Government itself, will not put down disorder but perpetuate and even accentuate it.

THE ACT OF 1914.

The one genuine provision in the proposals of the Government is that which repeals the Home Rule Act of 1914. That Act was regarded by Irishmen as a treaty between England and Ireland and as a guarantee that the fight for the liberty of the world included the liberty of Ireland. On the strength of these hopes Irishmen gladly gave up their lives. The treaty of 1914 was as solemn as the Treaty of Limerick, and its violation is as perfidious and treacherous a crime against good faith between nations.

"The opinion of Ireland on the bill was demonstrated by the fact that not one single Irish member voted in its favour on the second reading. Under these circumstances we refuse to give any countenance to the bill by our presence at the further discussion. In arriving at this decision we believe we are interpreting the universal sentiment of all our people all the world over."—"Manchester Guardian."

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The last three episodes of the great serial "The Black Secret" is being shown this week. Mystery and suspense is well sustained till the last and the final episode which unravels the suspicious attitude of Vand, the chief of Secret Service who gives his life for the great secret and proves his loyalty. The programme includes two latest Pathe Gazettes.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

URGENT APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS

The Honorary Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association in sending for publication the following list of subscriptions appeals to the public for further help to realise the object of the movement:—

The following subscriptions have so far been promised or received:—

Sir Dorab Tata, Rs. 5,000; H. H. The Maharaja of Nawangar, Rs. 2,000; H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, Rs. 2,000; General Nawab Obaidulla Khan, Rs. 1,000; Sheth Narottam Murarji, Rs. 500; Mr. Oomar Sobhani, Rs. 500; Mr. M. H. Sanjana, Rs. 500; Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai, Rs. 250; Ameeruddin Salebhai, Rs. 250; Messrs. Allen Bros., Rs. 200; The Chief of Inchalkaranji, Rs. 150; Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Rs. 100; Sir Shapurji Bharoocha, Rs. 100; Mr. Yusuf Allana, Rs. 100; Mr. J. A. Shakkor, Rs. 100; Mr. Ismail Khan, Rs. 100; Mr. Cassambhai Jairajbhoy, Rs. 100; Mr. N. G. Hunt, Rs. 100; Mr. N. B. Sakladwalla, Rs. 100; Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Rs. 100; The Japanese Association, Rs. 100; Hon. Mr. P. C. Mehta, Rs. 100; Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, Rs. 100; Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Rs. 100; Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Rs. 100; Major E. G. S. Tretter, Rs. 100; Messrs. Fatehally and Co., Rs. 50; Mr. Tyebally I. Kanthawalla, Rs. 50; Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar. Rs. 50; Mr. Laxman Kashinath Kirloskar. Rs. 50; Mr. A. M. Vishram, Rs. 30; The Zorostrian Health League, Rs. 30; Mr. H. M. Bhabah, Rs. 30; Dr. Bramha, Rs. 25; Mr. J. A. Alli, Rs. 25; Mr. Abdulla Fazalbhoy, Rs. 25; Mr. Keshav Ganesh Tambe, Rs. 25; Mr. T. V. Baddley, Rs. 25; Mr. S. R. Khopkar, Rs. 25; Mr. P. B. Shigne, Rs. 25; From Rs. 15 and under Rs. 548-8.

A donation of Rs. 6,000 by the Government of India has been announced.

AMRITSAR NEWS.

POLICEMEN CONVICTED OF HOUSE BREAKING.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 2.

At Wednesday's special meeting the Amritsar Municipal Committee unanimously elected as paid secretary Mr. Chattapadhaya, engineer-secretary, Dacca Municipality on the condition of his being conversant with Urdu language. Failing him Mr. Pranjpye of Poona Municipality would be taken.

Mr. Connor, additional District Magistrate Amritsar has pronounced judgment in cases in which certain constables of Amritsar police were charged with housebreaking or other offences arising out of certain thefts in December last. Nine persons have been convicted and sentenced with imprisonment varying from two years to nine months.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 3, 1920.

THE OUTLOOK OF STUDENTS.

Most people take themselves to be eminently qualified to advise students on their duties and responsibilities. When advice is delivered by those, who are not intimate with the realities of student-life in India, it is as weariness to the flesh to those who are bidden to profit by it. Members of the ruling class often speculate on the difficulties of students, but advice from them is invariably devoid of practical appeal as it proceeds on hastily conceived and patronising sympathy without knowledge of the actualities of student-life in the country. There are again those who, while being in the walks of public life, become incompetent advisers for lack of specialised knowledge and substitute flambuoyant words for exact ideas. The first variety of advice proceeds from the furtive desire that Indian students—like other classes of the community—ought to know their station and keep it; sympathy therefore becomes conditional. The categorical prohibition about students and politics can only be understood on the assumption that advisers would prefer not students alone but their parents as well, to leave the ways of Government unquestioned and, generally avoid politics. They want Indians, young and old, to engage themselves in the extinction of caste, in social service and other forms of self-help which leave rulers without any challenge of authority or concern about the safety of vested interests. The second class of advisers start well with the hoary maxim of the students of to-day becoming the citizens of to-morrow and end with high-spirited platitudes that leave no abiding impression in spite of momentary exhilaration. Thus it is that we seldom care to review advice given to students; it is, so to speak, not worth reading twice. But for reasons, which we shall show later, we are glad to write in terms of real appreciation of the presidential address delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar to the third Sind Students' Convention.

We do not know how the authorities now view the holding of conventions. From the experience of the first Bombay Students' Convention we presume that they are still nervous about the potentialities of evil rather than good. The difficulty of bringing students into some sort of healthy contact with the movements of thought and life in the outside world, is the chronic opposition of the authorities to allow them any freedom of conduct. In other countries, there is a natural affinity of thought between the student and the citizen; there is a natural adjustment of the limits of interest. Here in India, we have rigid rules for keeping students to their "legitimate" interests, and they lose healthy contact with the currents of thought that engage the attention of their brethren in other countries. It is perhaps due to the artificial conditions of life obtaining in India that students are by secret watchings and threatening rules made to keep their station. A variety of hot-house culture marks the highest limit proper to ambitious promptings of the mind. We recognise the vexatious position of principals and professors who have to keep conduct in line with administrative policy. In rapid developments of political thoughts and movements, the students become a precarious concern in subject countries. The smallest tremor of interest is an object of vigilant suspicion. How is it that during serious political occurrences, in subject-countries, matters are caricatured as the mischief of school-boy agitation? We are told that there is a school-boy agitation in Egypt now. The fact is that the interest of students—and they do take interest in the doings of the outside world—become in other countries automatically adjusted to the patriotic concerns of their Governments. Artificial prohibitions are hence of the thinnest and are meant not so much to control their sympathies as to check them against boisterous physical demonstrations. How in India students are more or less a community under suspicion, was proved by the relentless action taken against them in the Punjab for the breaking of their supposed presumption, without reference to the wrong of wholesale penalisations. The marchings of students, the floggings by size and paradings of children of five and six to salute the flag show how, in the secret recesses of the bureaucratic heart, there exists a deep fear of the wholesale corruptibility of students. The questions set by the Punjab university to matriculation candidates asking them to write on Martial Law administration and Satyagraha illustrate the insidious manner in which the opinion of students may be deflected, at the cost of truth, into lines of approved thought; for we know the terms of answer that must be acceptable in such controversial discussions. Surely the opportunity of independent thinking which is essential in school-life is not very great in India. In the eyes of authorities the interests of loyalty and patriotism are in a false state of conflict. At the risk of giving a disgressive appearance to our comments on Mr. Jayakar's speech, we have detailed a few of the difficulties of students which he realises and in fact lays down as the starting point of his address. Mr. Jayaker, we are really pleased to note, does not pitch his advice in the vein of flattery to his audience. In the ferment of thought which is universal in the world at the present time, Indian students have, in the main, to gain guidance from themselves, external direction is valueless or almost valueless on account of the spirit of the professional atmosphere. How can the laudable spirit of patriotism generated among students be guided into fruitful channels?

Great inspirations, without practical thought, are often the instrument of moral waste. Mr. Jayakar commends "the importance of habits as opposed to moods, methods as opposed to feats, of daily endeavours as distinguished from moral strokes." In other words, the need of strong self-discipline, which with knowledge enables the individual to be tenacious and unremitting in his efforts, is the key to successful service. As we see the contributions of public life at present in India, we have to recognise the intermittent quality of individual work. Prolonged spells of work we find in public men, but the spirit of irresistible constancy is lacking—the spirit of utter devotion to the work in hand is rare. Again, in the immediate future, we shall require a large amount of informed criticism. Our interests are falling out of the splendid categories of demands which were familiar to the past generation. Specialisation in public work, in departments of administration, is essential. As we hold the paramount demands to be above abatment, we have, for preparation and readiness, to get into exact grooves of thought; along with the demand for fiscal autonomy we shall require from public workers definite knowledge of the duties of tea and tobacco. The moods of fine frenzy ebb and flow. Grasp of the conditions of the country can only be attained by arduous study. We look to students to supply us with larger numbers of the type of the student-politician. We cordially agree with Mr. Jayaker on the importance of developing a fearless disposition among students. An observer has said that the most striking feature in the Indian is the melancholy of his countenance. No wonder; for he is still groping in the abyss of economic depression. In the matter of the fearless instinct so essential to our national and political ascent, the evil of the slave-psychology of generations is doing insidious havoc. Instinct can be got over by resolution, and it is refreshing that there are signs of improvement. "Our physical feebleness" Mr. Jayaker said, "occasionally brought home to us by acts of European arrogance on railways and in other places, deepens our melancholy. We have therefore to be very carefully on our guard against this obsession, very natural in our present surroundings, that we are an inferior people constituitonally and perennially inferior to the virile race that rules over India." Diffidence degenerates into cowardice without the energising resolve of self-respect. The sense of all-round inferiority is an obsession. 'Our great effort is and ought to be in a sense to make by gradual steps, Government by mere prestige—a synonym for intimidation and fear—impossible." Let us, however, recognise that the cultivated frown of the European to which Mr. Jayakar refers has its basis. A small community—with the charge of government and with no national experience to commend the virtue of humility to it—is naturally anxious to dig a gulf of terror against others. We quite grant there is the habit of lofty and selfish racial arrogance which looks with disfavour on competition. But there is also the need on our part to impress on them the fatuity of having a permanent barrier of terror, while trust is the better way. "The unclean homage of a frightened inferior to a mighty superior" has degenerated the higher instincts of Europeans in India and those who return from England are impressed by nothing so much as the methods of right conduct and fairness distinguishing the Briton in his home and the arrogant severity of his behaviour—it may be pretence degrading into habit—when once he is in India. Britishers are as much losers as Indians in the promotion of the distemper which makes them think of superior rights from the highest place of authority to the lowest concerns of every day life. The spirit of jealous self-respect and physical courage will help in making Government by prestige impossible. But opportunities of getting the better of servile adaptations, are not many inside colleges. In the instilling of fresh moral resolve, there is hope; but we have to develop institutions promoting self-respect and the pride of physical courage, in schools and colleges themselves. Mr. Jayakar has in his stimulating address pointed out the vice of national diffidence. Signs of improvement are abroad, and educationalists have to give them shape.

ABSOLUTION FOR OFFICIALS.

The reception accorded by the British public to the Indemnity Bill recently introduced in Parliament by Government furnishes an object lesson to India. Very few outside the Government circles look upon it as anything save as a highly impertinent and unwarranted encroachment on the liberty of the individual. The Bill seeks to validate all actions carried out during the period of the war by persons holding office under or employed by Government, "whether naval, military, Air Force, or civil, or by any other person acting under the authority of such a person," if it is done "in good faith" or "in public interest." In fine, the Bill is cast on lines more or less similar to those of the Indemnity Bill which was rushed through the Viceroy's Council last year after the Punjab atrocities. But while the bureaucracy in India succeeded in riding rough-shod over public opinion which was unanimously opposed to the measure, the bureaucracy in Great Britain has seen that it cannot imitate the game with any safety. So hostile was the Commons' reception to the second reading of the Bill that a Government defeat was barely averted and the latter deemed it the better part of valour to defer the measure by resorting to the device of referring it to a Select Committee. Even so conservative a journal as "The Times" is obliged to characterise the Bill as "an unabashed effort to render the King's Courts impotent to administer justice and, indeed, to remove from them cases which may be said to be *sub judice*."

The references to India in the course of the debate in the Commons on the first reading of the Indemnity Bill were not very clear to the public here at the time. But it is now plain that the Bill affects India very materially, since it covers actions of officials and soldiers and sailors, committed in India during the war. Just as the last Indemnity Bill, adopted by the Viceroy's Council, sought to confer absolution on all official excesses committed during the martial law regime, the British Indemnity Bill contains provisions for extending similar absolution to servants of the Crown who are liable to be sued for their actions, committed during the war, in India on behalf of the Government of India. The Solicitor-General has explained that as the power to sue the Secretary of State at home still existed under Section 32 of the Government of India Act of 1915, it might be necessary to apply the powers which were taken under that Act "in order that the same defence might be open to persons who could be sued over here in respect of actions for which there would be an indemnity under the legislation in India." So, power is taken in the present Bill to extend it to India by an Order-in-Council. If the Bill should become law, there would be an end to all talk of trial or impeachment of persons like General Dyer, Sir M. O'Dwyer and others concerned in the Punjab massacres. These men have only to say that they acted "in good faith" or "in public interest," to get scot-free. The assurances of the Government of India and of Mr. Montagu that all proved cases of abuse of powers will receive "due notice" must sound a hollow mockery in the face of the free pardon held out to all and sundry who are guilty. India must protest emphatically against this further attempt to defeat the ends of justice.

Notes of the Day.

France, Britain and Russia.

The diplomatic mess into which British policy in regard to Russia has been reduced by the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet could find no better illustration than in the hollow-sounding and unconvincing defence thereof made by Mr. Bonar Law. For the last two years or more British blood and money have been poured into Russia in direct and indirect attempts to overthrow the Soviet Government. Hostile operations have been carried on in Europe and Asia to erect a vast iron ring round the Republic, from Warsaw to Vladivostock and from Archangel to the Caucasus, hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers being engaged for the purpose and millions of sterling being spent on the undertaking. And yet Mr. Bonar Law tells the world that Britain and the Allies are not at war with Russia. But does this fact bring any consolation to the tax payer? As a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, so as a war by any other name must spell ruinous national expenditure. Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues are mistaken if they believe that the world will be taken in by their casuistical attempts. If there has been no war, what is the meaning of the "armistice" which Mr Bonar Law says is being arranged between Britain and Soviet Russia? Perhaps, as the war is an illusion, so is the armistice. Apart, however, from all this undignified diplomatic camouflage, the one sure fact appears to be the French disinclination to allow the Allies to come to any understanding with Soviet Russia. There are indications, however, that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues are tired of this game and are seriously attempting to shake off the French incubus.

Cease Political Agitation.

General Sir L. J. Bols, the Chief Administrator of Palestine, in announcing to a public gathering in Jerusalem the fact that the mandate for Palestine had been offered to Great Britain, is reported to have said in the course of his address:

The decision has at last been given, and henceforward there must be an end to political strife and unrest. All true Palestinians must now strive one with another in healthy rivalry for the good of Palestine and the welfare of future generations. Politics are the enemy of industry, and hard work is the only remedy to repair the waste of the last few years and to build up a strong, healthy, contented Palestine. The abstinence from politics which General Bols preaches is no new doctrine in the code of economic Imperialism. Nothing would please the type of men infected with this doctrine than that the people they "govern" should eschew all politics, leaving that business to them, and concern themselves with industrial and such other pursuits which would not clash with their own scheme of governance. Unfortunately, the subject peoples, being human beings, do get agitated occasionally and ther's the rub. Since Dublin Castle is being overhauled, General Bols, if he is transported there, would form a valuable acquisition to the Irish Executive, for the Irish people appear to be badly in need of the advice to cease meddling in politics. In Great Britain also, especially among the Labourites, there is ample scope for the propagation of the gospel of abstinence from politics. Or is the gospel meant only for benighted Orientals?

Health and Education.

There is a growing volume of evidence that largely owing to faulty systems of education, the health of the rising generation is lamentably poor. Any attempt at arriving at the root causes of the baneful debility, especially of the school and college-going population, would be an act of public benefaction. It is both a pity and a surprise that a comprehensive scheme has not yet been undertaken with this vital object in view. A sectarian start, however, has been made, and if we call attention to it, it is in the hope that the laudable laudable initiative by the Parsi community may not remain confined to its necessarily narrow limits. There has, for many years, been a movement organised amongst the Parsis by Dr. Kaikushru Dadachanji to improve the physical condition of the students. The scheme which seeks to examine nearly ten thousand children is a praiseworthy enterprise and has received handsome financial support from some individual members of the community. It is obvious, however, that the benevolent movement stands in need of more funds and selfless workers. Not only does it demand persistent and sustained efforts, but we understand that it has provoked, more than any other philanthropic innovation in the community, unworthy jeering and discouraging comment. We fully support the movement. And if we have a criticism to offer, it is only in the direction that Dr. Dadachanji and his colleagues should put forth greater energy than they do at present and invite and secure, through the instrumentality of their persuasive propaganda, the helpful co-operation of members of the Hindu and Moslem communities and expand their undertaking into an Indian catholic movement.

Bapty Road Nuisance

From careful enquiries made locally we are convinced that the grievance of residents of Bapty Road regarding the Municipal kutchra depot is genuine. Knowing as we do the ways of the subordinate establishments, it is not unlikely, as a correspondent has suggested, in this journal, that the Municipal Commissioner has been misled in this matter by his subordinates and that precautions were taken beforehand to bring the nuisance complained of as little in evidence as possible at the time of his visit. The residents of Bapty Road, as well as the general public, will accept the Commissioner's word that "he did not experience the nuisance as well as the people of the locality," but unless we are to assume that the testimony of the several signatories to the representation as well as of members of the Corporation like Dr. Master is false and deliberately concocted, there is good ground for further investigation into the complaint by an impartial committee. The Commissioner, it is true, has been called upon to submit a report, but unless he pays a surprise visit to the depot and takes other measures to convince himself of the reality of the grievance, his report will be of little use. Moreover, by declaring that even if the Corporation suggested the removal of the depot he would be unable to carry it out for some time to come, he has shown to the residents of Bapti Read that they can get no redress at his hands. But, surely, the welfare of the residents of a crowded locality like Kamatipura should be of as much concern to the Municipality as that of a wealthy quarter like Gamdevi or Cumballa Hill. We trust the City Fathers will take a more reasonable view of the grievance than they have hitherto done.

INDIAN IN

THE MORAL

C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle).

How imperative it was for the Indian labourers in Fiji to obtain a rise in wages may be judged from the following fact, which occurred about the time of my arrival for the second time in the Islands, in July, 1917. A Madrasi labour attempted to commit suicide on one of the large estates in the North of the main Island. When brought up before the Magistrate and charged with "attempted suicide", he stated that he could not bear to see his wife starving and his children crying for bread and to be unable to give it. This was at the very time that the sugar profits were soaring so disgracefully high, that almost every employer of labour was rolling in wealth and the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. was making profits that it did not dare disclose.

C. S. R. Co.'s Receipts.

The following is a table of the receipts of the C.S.R. Co., as they gave them to the public. The extract is taken from the "Sydney Bulletin" which published them in its business columns:—

	Net Profits.	Dividends.	To Reserves.	Reserves*
	£		£	£
Sept., '11..	910,830	11 p.c =	165,000	45,830
Mar., '12..	225,601	12½ „ „	187,500	83,131
Sept., '12..	229,629	12½ „ „	187,500	42,129
Mar., '13..	233,530	12½ „ „	187,500	46,030
	£250,000 of reserves capitalised ..			249,704
Sept., '13.	245,440	12½ p.c. =	203,125	52,019
Mar., '14..	263,761	12½ „ „	203,125	60,636
Sept., '14..	236,361	12½ „ „	203,125	53,236
Mar., '15..	272,708	12½ „ „	203,125	69,583
	Assets written up, £3,250,000 Bonus to shar-holders (in Fiji and N. Z. Co. Stock), £3,250,000			235,474
Mar., '16..	264,250	6½ p.c. =	211,250	60,000
Sept., '16..	1 3,004	6½ „ „	105,625	31,379
Mar., '17..	145,758	6½ „ „	105,625	40,133
Sept., '17..	136,501	6½ „ „	105,625	30,877
Mar., '18..	142,641	6½ „ „	105,625	37,016
Sept., '18..	137,816	6½ „ „	105,625	32,191

				285,474
				322,853
				362,986
				393,863
				430,879
				463,070

*Exclusive of Replacement and Depreciation Fund.

The "Sydney Bulletin" goes on to state,—"The net profits are the figures shown by the Directors. Whether they represent the true net profits, nobody knows,—except the very few inside. In 1916, assets were written up by no less than £3,250,000, and bonus shares were issued for an equal amount in a new company, called the Maoriland and Fiji company. A Directorate, which can shake 3½ millions out of its sleeve,—equal to the entire former watered capital,—cannot expect its figures to be taken to seriously! It is notable that no matter what new trouble confronts the C.S.R. Co., its disclosed profits are not affected to any extent.

Amazing Record.

"Looking back over the past ten years gives an amazing record for this Mammoth concern! Since 1907, no new capital has been got in: but in that year, besides the £225,000 raised by the issue of 15,000 £20 shares, (for which only £15 was paid) £75,000 of accumulated profit was capitalised. That brought the paid up capital to £2,500,000. The paid up capital of the great company alone is now £3,250,000, and every penny of that £750,000 represents capitalised profits.

"Here is a short history of what has happened since 1908:—

Dividends paid	£3,681,875
Profits capitalised	750,000
Assets written up and bonus shares issued in M. and Fiji Company.	3,250,000
Added to visible reserve	463,379
Total	8,145,254

It is well to contrast with this the Fiji Government statistics for the savings sent back to India by nidentured labourers over a number of years. The average per annum amounted to £4,836, for all indentured labourers; o rthe rate of six shillings and eight pence per labourer, per annum.

In 1917.

I will now return to the story of what happened in 1917, during my second visit. Soon after I arrived on the North of the main Island, the Planters met me, and I challenged them with the fact of this man's attempted suicide on their estates, on account of starvation wages. I said to them:—

"Is it true, gentlemen, that you have put more than £100,000 extra war profits in your own pockets, since the war began?"

I was surprised at the quickness with which they said "yes". But I found out afterwards that I might have named a much higher figure.

When, however, they said,—"Yes". I replied,—"Then, gentlemen, I think it is about time you passed some of that money on to the coolie." I saw the Governor of the Island, Sir Bickham Sweet Estcott, and he appeared to be quite ignorant concerning the appalling state of affairs. He said to me,—"If this is true, it should have come to me through the Agent-General of Immigration not through you. How is it that he has not mentioned the subject to me? Why is it that you are the very first to tell me about it." I replied to him that the people, whom he, as Governor chiefly came in contact with, were the very people who would endeavour at all costs to keep down the price of labour.

The most illuminating feature of the whole story, however, is the action of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. There was an official

The first article appeared in Tuesday's issue.

(Continued on page 8.)

AFFAIRS OF DOMINIOUS.

FAR-REACHING CHANGES.

NO DEFINITE DECISION YET,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 2.

With regards to the statement of "the Sunday Express" that the Government intends to introduce far-reaching changes in the method of conducting affairs in connection with the Dominions, Reuter learns that no definite decision has yet been reached with regard to the new arrangement for conducting business between the Dominions and the Imperial Government, but it seems possible that its decisions must shortly be made with regard to the Government Department that will have to deal with territories under British mandate, decision may be taken with regard to the Dominions also. It has been proposed that the Colonial Office which already deals with the former German territory under British mandate should deal with other territory under British mandate. Authoritative circles generally feel that there should be a Department dealing exclusively with the Near East, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arab questions not necessarily under the new Minister nor involving a creation of new office. The suggestion that the Dominions' business should be transferred from the Colonial Office to the President of the Council finds considerable favour in influential circles.

GALLIPOLI EXPEDITION.

HAMILTON-MAXWELL CONTROVERSY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 2.

Interviewed by "the Evening Standard" with regard to the statement in Sir Ian Hamilton's book on Gallipoli that Lord Kitchener and Sir John Maxwell did not send Indian troops from Egypt to Gallipoli, when Sir Ian Hamilton asked for them Sir John Maxwell stated that Lord Kitchener repeatedly ordered him to give Sir Ian Hamilton all he asked for. He did so and denuded Egypt of troops in order to cope with Sir Ian Hamilton's demands.

AWARDS OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 2.

The international Red Cross Committee at Geneva has made first awards of the Florence Nightingale medal for exceptional nursing service. The recipients include Miss Beatrice Isabel Jones Mafron, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for services in Mesopotamia and Miss Lucy Minchin, Nursing Sister, British Army for services in India and Mesopotamia.

BOXING CONTESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 2.

Under the auspices of the National Sporting Club the following boxing contests were decided at Holland Park Hall to-night:—

Twenty Round Bantam Weights Contest for the Championship of Europe:—Charles Ledoux (France) holder knocked out the British champion Jim Higgins in the eleventh round after a splendid struggle.

Twenty Round Feather Weights Contest for the Championship of Europe:—Arthur Wyns, the Belgian champion, beat Mike Honeyman, the champion of Britain, the referee stopping the fight in the tenth round when Honeyman had been sent to floor five times.

THE LOUTH DISASTER.

50 HOUSES WASHED AWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 2.

Details of the Louth disaster which are now becoming available show that the torrent rose seven feet in ten minutes and rushed through the town at the rate of forty miles an hour. The lowest estimate is that fifty houses have been washed away and a thousand damaged. Twenty-seven bodies have hitherto been recovered and there are still a number missing. The damage is variously estimated at from a hundred thousand to a quarter of a million sterling. Louth had many visitors owing to the impending by-election contest. Dramatic stories are told of rescues. The storm swept across the country from North Wales and there are floods in many places.

H. M. the King and Mr. Lloyd George have sent messages of sympathy.

CONFERENCE OF ENTOMOLOGISTS

LEGISLATION REGARDING PLANT PESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 2.

Representative entomologists from all parts of the Empire assembled in Conference at Burlington House to-day. They were welcomed by Lord Harcourt as Chairman of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. The subjects for discussion include legislation regarding plant pests and the tsetse fly problem.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

MR. LONG EXPLAINS BRITISH POLICY.

ARMISTICE TO BE ARRANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 2.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Mackenzie Wood, Mr. Long stated that British warships were protecting the sea communications to the Crimea until an armistice had been arranged between General Wrangel's army and Soviet Russia. Negotiations for that purpose would begin shortly. The warships were intended to prevent Bolshevist attack along the Black Sea coast road to Batum and to support the garrison at Batum.

In reply to Mr. Hogge, Mr. Long denied that Britain was at war with Soviet Russia. The admiarlty was strictly carrying out the policy laid down by the Premier in the House of Commons and only taking ordinary precautionary measures in the Black Sea, necessitated by the policy of the Allies.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 2.

French newspapers state that the French Government is leaving to Mr. Lloyd George entire responsibility in regard to the negotiations in London with Krassin, on the ground that France cannot open conversations with Soviet representatives, which would end in recognition even indirect of the Moscow Government.

KRASSIN'S OFFER OF GOLD.

UKRAINIAN MISSION'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., June 2.

The Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission has sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George and the Foreign Office protesting against Krassin's reported intention to pay gold for the proposed purchases of the Soviet Government of Russia in Western Europe on the ground that the share of gold in the Russian State Bank belongs to Ukraine and that Ukraine is partially liable for the Rumanian gold reserve which the Bolshevists captured in Kremlin. The Mission asks that the protest be transmitted to the Supreme Economic Council.

EXCHANGE OF BRITISH AND RUSSIAN GOODS.

CENTRAL TRADING OFFICE IN LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 2.

According to the "Evening Standard," the Soviet will be permitted to open a central trading office in London with a view to organising exchange of goods. Enquiries by Reuter fail to confirm this statement, but it is pointed out that the British goods cannot be exported to Russia, but that there is nothing to prevent Krassin opening an office in London to exchange views with British traders.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 2.

Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon and Sir Robert Horne were present to-day at Krassin's first interview with Mr. Lloyd George to discuss the opening up of Anglo-Russian commercial relations.

POLISH OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 2.

A Polish official communiqué says that between Lake Navol and Upper Beresina the Poles broke down the enemy's strong resistance and advanced along the whole line. The enemy attacked at various points on the Ukrainian front.

London, June 1:—A Polish official communique says:—The Poles repulsed the attack on Rzeczyca bridgehead, capturing prisoners and guns.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tokio, May 31st.—Italian aviators left Osaka at ten this morning. Masiero arrived at Tokio at twenty minutes past one and Ferrarin at half past two this afternoon.

London, May 31.—The ex-pilot Hingler left Croydon to-day in a single-seater Avro in the attempt to fly to Australia. The machine is a low powered one, fitted with thirty-five horsepower Green engine.

London, June 1.—The Bishop of Madras has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Trinity College.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

WILL MEET IN CALCUTTA IN AUGUST.

TO CONSIDER "NON-COOPERATION."

AMRITSAR RESOLUTION AND TILAK MANIFESTO.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BENARES, June 2.

The All-India Congress Committee concluded its deliberations at 11 p.m. on Monday night. A Special Congress is to be held in Calcutta in August next. The Non Co-operation question is to be considered in the Special Congress after the Central Khilafat Committee has pronounced its decision.

Mr. Tilak's Manifesto.

Mr. Tilak's election manifesto came up for consideration, and it was held that the Amritsar Congress resolution on the Reform Act stood in clear words, and the All-India Congress Committee would pronounce no opinion on the various interpretations placed on the resolution. The December sittings of the Congress will be held at Nagpur and not at Jubbulpur.

Tilak-Besant Controversy.

Several leaders have left for Allahabad to attend the Central Khilafat Committee's meeting. The Congress Committee has decided to take up the matter relating to the controversy between Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant.

JOINT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

NO DECISION YET ABOUT NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 2.

The joint Hindu-Muslim Khilafat Conference to consider the line of action to be taken as a protest against the Turkish Treaty was continued to a late hour last night. Earlier in the day there was an informal conference at Mr. Zaheer Ahmad's house with Mr. Chotani as president, where there was a deal of discussion. About 350 are said to have attended the conference at night. The proceedings were private.

Among those present at the Railway Theatre where the Conference was held were the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Besant, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Pandit Hariday Nath Kunzru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Mian Jan Mahomed Chotani, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari, Mr. Azad Mr Subhani, Maulana Husrat Mohani, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Mr. Durichand, Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, Maulana Wilayat Husain, Mr. Syed Haider Mehdi, and Mr. D. Jafari. Discussion lasted till the small hours of the morning and adjourned today. Press representatives were rigorously excluded, but it is understood there was a great difference of opinion as to whether non-co-operation should be adopted and in what way and that some spirited and angry speeches were delivered. No decision was arrived at.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING ABOUT MUTUAL INTERESTS, REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 3.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Persian Foreign Minister, now in London, had been in constant communication with the Foreign Office and that complete understanding had been reached that the Persian and British interests would be safeguarded.

DERBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 2.

A cable correction shows that the following additional probable starters for Derby should have been included in the list issued last night:

Sarchedon	A. Smith.
Silvern	Whalley.
Soranus	...
Joskin	Buckley.
Tredennord	Piper.
All Prince	Fox.
Firework	Wheatley.

Alteration in the Derby probables:—Torchon will be ridden by A. Balding and not W. Smyth.

In the list of probables already supplied (*vide* "Bombay Chronicle" of Wednesday), omit Paladin and Morganatic Marriage.

BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 2.

The following is the Derby betting:—9/4 against Tetratema; 7/1 Archaic; 8/1 Allenby and Sarchedon; 100/6 Polumeti and Spion Kop; 20/1 He Goes; 25/1 Orpheus and Silvern, 33/1 Abbot's Trac Daylight, Patrot and Dynamo; 50/1 Attilius and Poltava; 66/1 Bruce Lodge.

The President of the Karnatak Non-Brahmin Conference Office, Hubli writes:—

The following resolution has been passed:—That this meeting of the Non-Brahmin citizens of Dharwar and Belgaum Districts records its emphatic protest against misrepresentations, distortions and suppression of facts that have been published in some newspapers about the proceedings of the Karnatak Conference held recently at Dharwar, and especially the article headed "Brahmins and Lingayats—and its tone and its spirit.

SPA CONFERENCE.

S. AFRICA NOT TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 3.

Reuter is informed that South Africa will not be represented at Spa, the Union Government being of opinion that its views are already sufficiently known.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 3.

Surrey beat Essex by four wickets.
Warwick beat Northants by 259 runs.
Cambridge drew with Somerset.
Kent beat Leicester by 164 runs.
Lancashire beat Sussex by ten wickets.
Notts beat Middlesex by 151 runs.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 2.

Cricket:—Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire at Gloucester, by an innings and fifty-five runs.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

HON. MR. G. R. CLARK —EINDIA'S DELEGATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

The International Postal Congress which was postponed owing to the war in 1914 will assemble in Madrid on October 1st 1920. The Government of India's delegate will be the Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. Shout will be his Secretary. The Viceroy has appointed Mr. Hutchinson I.C.S., to officiate as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs during the absence of Mr. Clarke.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd accompanied by personal staff left Government House, Mahableshwar on Wednesday afternoon to take up their residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

We understand Mr. Jamnadas, M. Mehta is standing for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Thana district.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

DANGER OF REVOLT IN GERMANY.

VOLUNTEER CORPS TO BE DISBANDED.

PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 2.

Berlin.—Gessler, Minister of Defence, interviewed by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" announced that in view of the danger of a reactionary revolt the Volunteer Corps would be disbanded and any attempts to maintain them would be punished with imprisonment with hard labour up to five years.

The Doeberitz Brigade was ready to protect the Republic. Any fresh effort to overthrow the constitution would be suppressed with the utmost energy.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

WHAT GERMANY HAS PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 2.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Davison who asked a question regarding the amount paid by Germany in connection with the Army of Occupation, Mr. Baldwin said that approximately four millions sterling had hitherto been paid in local currency for the use of the occupying forces. The balance of the British claim to May 31st was approximately forty-five millions sterling to which it was estimated that two and three quarter millions would be added in respect of the rest of 1920-21. The question of payment rested with the Reparations Commission.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCES IN BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 2.

It is officially announced here that slight disturbances occurred in Bagdad on May 24th following the arrest of an agitator. Order was speedily restored. An armoured car with a broken wheel was fired upon and replied with a few shots. There were no casualties.

CROP PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

NEED FOR CHANGING IRRIGATION POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., June 2.

In the course of a paper on improvement of crop production in India read before the Society of Arts Mr. Albert Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist to Indian Government stated that the results of investigation indicated that over the canal-irrigated areas of north-west India a vast volume of water was annually poured over the land to no purpose. Aeration of soil was interrupted at a comparatively early stage by irrigation, after which any further addition of water did not affect the yield. Not only was water wasted but the natural fertility of the soil was lowered. The remedy appeared to be to change the irrigation policy and gradually to introduce a system of charging for water by volume instead of by the area irrigated.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS DEPRECATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., June 3.

In the House of Commons during a debate on navy estimates, Commander Bellairs hoped that the Imperial Defence Committee would soon meet to consider the naval policy. He asked if the fleet was to be concentrated at home, or whether we were to have a great Pacific fleet. He said that there was now no menace in the North Sea, and that we must have an outlook on the Pacific.

Admiral Hall said he thought that the naval policy should be left to the Committee of Imperial Defence and not discussed on the floor of the House

Mr. W. Long agreed with Admiral Hall. He said there were certain matters of policy which should not be discussed in the House of Commons. He mentioned that the whole series of questions regarding future policy were now before the Committee for an examination. Such a declaration of policy as could be made would be made as soon as the Admiralty saw the way clear.

Referring to criticisms, Mr. W. Long denied that the Admiralty was spending more than it ought, on oil fuel bases. Every ship turned out now was oil-driven. Oil was the fuel of future, and our present command of supplies was small. It was the bounden duty of the Admiralty to see that our storage was such that it would be impossible for our ships to be deficient in supplies, wherever they might be, throughout the world.

An A. P. message dated Madras, June 2, states:—

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has resolved to adopt the programme of the Congress Party.

EXPORT OF COAL.

HUGE REDUCTIONS.

"TO MEET NEEDS OF HOME CONSUMER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., June 2.

It is stated that the export of coal will henceforth be limited to one million seven hundred thousand tons per month, or, twenty million per year, compared with seventy-three and half million tons exported in 1913.

Coal exporters declare that the restriction will mean the sacrificing of cargo which will increase homeward freights, detrimentally affect the rates of exchange, and drive up home prices. On the other hand, the whole policy of Government, in this connection, is to meet the needs of home consumer on the ground that the first consideration is to keep home industries going, so that manufactured goods can ultimately fill cargo space hitherto occupied by export coal.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

IRISH EXECUTIVE CONFER WITH MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 2.

The Irish Executive to-day conferred with Ministers regarding the situation in Ireland, Lord French, Sir Nevil Macready and Sir Hamar Grenwood being present.

The Conference was an important one, as it was the first occasion Sir Nevil Macready had had of submitting his views to the Cabinet.

FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF WALES.

ENTHRONEMENT OF BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 2.

The enthronement of the Bishop of St. Asaph, as the first Archbishop of Wales was conducted this morning in the presence of a great gathering of Welshmen of all denominations. Prince Arthur of Connaught represented the Royal Family and Mr. Lloyd George was present. The installation was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who in his speech deplored the severance of the Welsh Church.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., June 2.

The Conference on International Law which has been held at Portsmouth closed to-day after appointing a Committee to report on the methods by which international co-operation for common economic, social and legal objects can be extended under the League of Nations. The Conference in 1921 will be held at the Hague and in 1922 at Buenos Aires.

'INDIAN ABUSE OF O'DWYER"!

LORD SPDENHAM'S LETTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., June 2.

Referring in a letter to "The Times" to the Indian abuse of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Sydenham quotes extracts from the laudatory addresses of Indian deputations received by Sir M. O'Dwyer in May last year and points out that the address of the Musulman deputation in which Mr. Mohammed Shafi was prominent spoke of "organised conspiracy", whereas Mr. Mohammed Shafi in May, 1920, declared that there was no organised conspiracy and that martial law was not justified. Lord Sydenham says it is interesting to compare contemporary judgment of educated Indians in close touch with events with that reached many months later by persons, most of whom are strangers to the Punjab. There is a moral to be drawn from the startling difference of opinion.

COMMONS AND HUNTER REPORT.

"TO BE DISCUSSED ON VOTE OF SALARY TO MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. June 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Hunter Committee Report could be discussed on a vote of salary to Mr. Montagu.

A Lahore message of June 2 says, it is understood that the Punjab Government is considering the question of revision of pay of its Secretariat and other establishments. Mr. Halifax who is now on special duty in the Secretariat in connection with reforms is in charge of the scheme.

DISORDERS IN LAHORE AND KASUR.

HOW THEY OCCURED.

FIRING ON THE MALL.

THE MAJORITY VERSION.

We publish below Chapter IV of the majority report of the Hunter Committee giving the origin and account of the disorders in Lahore and Kasur:—

The disturbances in the district of Lahore occurred first in the town of Lahore itself and then in the Kasur sub-division. Trouble in the capital had been brewing for some time before it eventuated in serious disorder on the evening of the 10th April. The disorders in Kasur occurred on the 12th, no marked premonitory signs having preceded it in that locality.

ROWLATT BILL AGITATION.

1. In the capital itself an active opposition to the Rowlatt Bills had started very early after their publication in the *Gazette of India* on the 18th January 1919. The Bills were referred to a Select Committee on the 10th February but on the 4th February a meeting in the Bradlaugh Hall had already been held under the auspices of the local "Indian Association" of which the Secretary was Mr. Duni Chand. On the 1st March Mr. Gandhi had issued to the press the terms of the *Satyagraha* vow and inaugurated his campaign of "civil disobedience to laws." On the 9th March another protest meeting was held at the Bradlaugh Hall and addressed by Dr. Kitchlew of Amritsar and other persons including Pandit Rambhaj Dutt of Lahore. It was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Fazl-i-Husain who gave evidence before us to the effect that the passive resistance principle did not find favour with the great majority of the educated classes in Lahore and that no one in Lahore, to the best of his belief, ever took the *Satyagraha* vow. We think that these statements represent the facts with substantial accuracy but by the 9th of March, when neither Bill had yet been passed, the "civil disobedience" notice was new; people were cogsetting with it and holding it in *terrorem* over the head of the authorities, though not resolved to adopt or censure it. The resolution passed at this meeting was drawn, as Mr. Fazl-i-Husain tells us, "with the object of not taking Gandhi's vow of passive resistance." Its terms were "that in the event of these Bills being passed into law in spite of the unanimous opposition afforded by communities of all shades of opinion, the Indian public will be justified in having resort to such forms of passive resistance as they can eventually decide upon." One excited speaker was stopped by the chairman as he was declaring that they should adopt such means that all Lahore should be converted into a jail. Dr. Kitchlew declared that he would follow Mr. Gandhi: others like the chairman were more cautious or more critical. The chairman asked how Indians were to oppose this law, adding that the matter was not an easy one, that it was quite easy for one to say that he would not submit to it, but it should be decided after mature thought.

2. On the 18th of March Rowlatt Bill No. 3 was passed and this was followed on the 30th by Mr. Gandhi's call for a "hartal," a forty-four hours' fast, cessation from work and the holding of public meetings. This proposal was certainly taken up in Lahore with enthusiasm: whether the educated classes had their doubts or not after the 30th March had shown at Delhi the dangers of this course, they were both unable and disinclined to do anything to prevent Mr. Gandhi's programme being carried out. Before the end of March a notice was published over the signature of some prominent residents appointing the 30th March for a meeting, "hartal" and fast: this was later deferred till Sunday, 6th April.

3. There was thus no "hartal" at Lahore on the 30th March 1919. In view however, of what had occurred at Delhi on that date, the Superintendent of Police on the 2nd April issued a notice under the Police Act requiring persons convening or collecting an assembly or directing or promoting a procession in the public streets to apply for a license. This order was to be in force for a month. The Deputy Commissioner on the 4th April called together the signatories to the appeal for a "hartal" and warned them of the consequences of disorder. They offered to be responsible for order if the police were withdrawn. The authorities naturally refused to assent to this proposal, but promised that no force should be employed to make shopkeepers open their shops if they were unwilling to do so.

"HARTAL" ON 8TH APRIL.

4. The "hartal" of the 6th was complete. Processions were formed and although these were contrary to the notice of 2nd April, they were not interfered with by the police as they did not appear to be bent on violence. On two occasions, once in the Mall and once in Anarkali, large mobs as they were proceeding out of the city away from the direction of the Bradlaugh Hall and towards the civil station were stopped by senior police officers and magistrates accompanied by police and with troops behind them in reserve. Both these mobs were induced to go back towards the Bradlaugh Hall and not further to risk collisions with authority by Dr. Gokal Chand Naurang, one of the signatories to the "hartal" notice. He also cleared the Gol Bagh of loafers, and to his influence and assistance the fact that nothing untoward occurred on the conclusion of the large meeting at the Bradlaugh Hall must, in large measure, be attributed. Thus although no collision between the people and the police took place, there were, from the point of view of the authorities, very disquieting elements in the day's occurrences and the police had a strenuous time. For the most part shopkeepers closed their shops voluntarily but there were certain cases where coercion was employed against people who wished to keep their shops open and against people riding in cars. The crowds marching through the streets indulged in cries such as "Hai Hai George Mar Gya" (King George is dead). They demonstrated against Indian gentlemen who were believed to be friendly to the Government. At the meeting in the Bradlaugh Hall European police officers who attended were loudly hooted and hissed. Some of the speeches were excitable and some praise of passive resistance was uttered: a poem was recited referring to the Rowlatt Act by way of poetic license in terms of extravagant untruth, but on the whole, so far as we can judge from the Criminal Investigation Department report, the meeting was kept within the bounds of a political agitation by speakers representing different degrees of fairness and folly, sense and extravagance. It may be noted that resolutions were passed condemning the authorities at Delhi for having "fired upon innocent persons without any justification" and viewing "with alarm and disapproval" the orders passed by the Punjab Government against Drs. Kitchlew, Satyapal and others.

5. Business was resumed in the city on the 7th and 8th April. On the 9th April the annual "Ram Naumi" procession was held. This is essentially a Hindu religious festival, but on this day at Lahore as at Amritsar it was made the occasion of public fraternisation between Hindus and Mahomedans. The prevailing cries were political rather than religious.

6. On the 10th the political atmosphere, already highly charged, was made acutely worse by the arrival in the afternoon of two pieces of news. The Government of India in concert with the local authorities of Delhi, Bombay and the Punjab had taken steps under the Defence of India Act to prohibit Mr. Gandhi from going to Delhi or entering the Punjab. On the 9th, when in the train travelling to Delhi from Bombay, he had been served with orders to this effect and, on refusing to return, had been arrested at Palwal and accompanied back to Bombay, which Presidency he was ordered not to leave for the present. News of this arrest reached Lahore about 3-30 p.m., on the 10th and soon afterwards came the news of the horrible outbreak at Amritsar which had followed upon the deportations of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal. The civil authorities in Lahore quickly made their dispositions and arranged for troops being sent from the cantonments to aid the police if necessary to maintain order. Pickets were stationed at the Telegraph Office, the Gymkhana Club were there were a large number of European ladies, at Government House and the European hotels. A main object of the authorities was to prevent crowds gathering in the civil lines where they might scatter thereby increasing the difficulty of restraining them from acts of violence if they became disorderly. About 6 p.m., there was a conference of the chief officials at Government House with the Lieutenant-Governor which was interrupted by news of trouble having broken out.

FIRING AT O'DWYER CLUB.

7. Crowds had begun to assemble in the city, shops were shutting and shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai" were being made. Students were making themselves prominent. A large number of people emerged from the Lohari Gate with a black flag as a sign of mourning and proceeded along Anarkali Bazar to the Mall. This crowd was almost certainly bent upon making its way to the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House. The Revd. Mr. Lucas, Principal of the Forman Christian College, saw this crowd before it actually came into collision with the police. He noticed a good many students in it: he saw it was an unruly and highly excited crowd and he sent for one of his students and ordered him to return to his hostel as he anticipated that the crowd might have to be fired on. When the crowd reached the Mall, the first place they made for was the Government Telegraph Office. The officer in charge of the detachment of troops stationed there made his men fix bayonets and advance. On seeing the soldiers the mob hesitated for a minute and then turned down the Mall. Two Indian Police officers with a handful of men intercepted the crowds near the Lawrence Statue and endeavoured to get them to retire but they were unsuccessful. The mob advanced in small rushes and the police were driven back for some distance towards the O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club. Here Mr. Fyson, the District Magistrate, Mr. Cooke, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and a little later, Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, arrived on the spot. Mr. Fyson ordered the mob to retire but they refused and pressed round him. One of the mob caught hold of him. A Deputy Superintendent of Police speaks to two men having caught hold of muskets in the hands of the constables. Attempts were made by the mob to get round the police by going through the compound of the O'Dwyer Soldiers' Club. The mob were getting completely out of hand and, as he had no other means of stopping their progress, Mr. Fyson ordered the police to fire. From a dozen to twenty shots were fired with the result that one man was killed and about seven wounded. On this firing taking place the mob began to break and orders were at once given to cease fire. Mr. Fyson being in England could not be examined by us, but the following passage from the evidence of Mr. Cocks who was with him, describes the occurence:—

Q.—What occurred when you came up to the mob?

A.—Until we got very closely to them we did not know that there were any police there. They were mixed up with the crowd; but when we actually got in contact with the mob there were about a dozen uniformed men with muskets who were doing their best to push the crowd away. They were quite unsuccessful. Then Mr. Fyson and I went and harangued them and we were hustled about a great deal. There was a good deal of abuse given. There were certain struggles going on between the constables and members of the mob and Mr. Fyson said "you must fire." But the difficulty was to collect the men—to get them back from the crowd and also to make one's orders heard. The noise was tremendous. It was impossible to pass orders. Eventually we pulled a few men from the crowd and got them to load and fire.

Q.—At the time this order was given, was there an imminent danger of the police being entirely overpowered?

A.—Quite, they were getting round us from the compound of the O'Dwyer Club.

Q.—Did you apprehend that serious consequences might result?

A.—Yes.

Apart from being in contravention of the order issued by the Superintendent of Police on 2nd April, there can, we think, be no doubt at all that this mob, which was a large one extending for fifty yards behind a front of about 20 yards wide, was certain to cause a disturbance of the public peace and likely to cause very grave disorder. It was one which could not possibly be allowed to proceed into the civil station or towards Government House. Actual and direct evidence of any specific criminal or violent intention beyond that it was minded by show of criminal force to overawe authority is not before us. What is abundantly proved in our opinion is that it was essential for the public security that it should be dispersed, that it was repeatedly ordered to disperse that it showed by its conduct a firm determination to proceed, and that nothing short of firing would have been of any use. We approve Mr. Fyson's action.

FIRING NEAR LOHARI GATE.

8. Soon after the police had fired a party of cavalry arrived and the police and military proceeded to clear the Mall and approaches to the Civil station. The crowds had to be driven back and in the course of this operation Mr. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was thrown down by one rioter who fell on top of him. This man was hit on the shoulder by a sub-inspector with his revolver and ran off. A constable who raised his musket to fire was stopped from doing so by Mr. Clarke. Though driven back the mob did not disperse but gathered again in large numbers near the Lohari Gate. Many additional people emerged from this gate and added their numbers to the mass of people already assembled. The efforts of Mr. Clarke and a small body of police to disperse the mob were unavailing. He was joined by Mr. Broadway, the Superintendent of Police, with some cavalary—followed shortly by 25 armed police. The cavalry got the crowd pressed back along Anarkali to within 200 yards of the Circular Road but at this point the crowds had become very dense. Mr. Broadway estimates that 15 to 20,000 people were in front of him. Mr. Fyson was sent for to come and bring reinforcements. For three-quarters of an hour Mr. Broadway and his men were stoned with bricks and mud. Mr. Broadway was hit five or six times: on three occasions badly: some sort of crackers were also used by the mob after darkness had come on. From the roofs of some low sheds or houses, near where bricks and rubbish were lying, the wilder and more active rioters were specially harassing the police with missiles. Two or three rounds of buckshot were fired into this quarter on Mr. Broadway's order before Mr. Fyson arrived—quite justifiably in our opinion.

9. The only effect of this firing was to check the attack from that particular quarter. The rest of the crowd remained turbulent and defiant and continued their attack upon the police force. Mr. Rambhaj Dutt, a local leader, was doing all he could to get the crowd away but they would not listen to him and stoning continued. After three-quarters of an hour of this when Mr. Fyson arrived he too pushed forward to the mob but they continued to stone. He warned both the mob and Mr. Rambhaj Dutt that there would be firing in a few moments. The crowd became more violent and pressed forward. Many defiantly sat down. Finally an order to fire was given by Mr. Fyson and about half a dozen rounds of buck-shot were fired into the crowd which then dispersed. About 18 men were wounded as the result of this firing. Of these, 3 men died later. The justification for this firing is obvious. It is said that Mr. Fyson might have given more time for Mr. Rambhaj Dutt's efforts; this form of criticism is always possible, but it seems particularly inapplicable on this occasion.

10. On the night of 10th April and for some days following, the city of Lahore was in a dangerously disturbed condition. Military measures were taken on that night to protect the civil station and its surroundings. No European could safely enter the city from which the police were temporarily withdrawn. For about two days the city was controlled by the mob. The Superintendent of Police and Deputy Commissioner took up their quarters in the Telegraph Office. Police posts outside the city were occupied, but the internal arrangements were abandoned as any small force of police in the city would have encountered opposition and this would have involved more loss of life. All sorts of rumours were brought to the authorities who had to appreciate the position in the city as best they could. They decided on the morning of the 11th to wait until next day and then march troops through the city.

THE DANDA FAUJ.

11. On the morning of the 11th April, all the shops were closed and a huge crowd of Hindus and Muhammadans (said to be about 25,000) collected in the Badshahi Mosque. This crowd was addressed by Rambhaj Dutt and others. Inside the gate of the mosque a banner was hung bearing the inscription "The king who practises tyranny cuts his own roots underneath." Inflammatory speeches were delivered in the course of which allegations were made that the police had fired on the crowd the preceding day after they had retreated and that this action was a tyrannical action.

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIANS IN FIJI.

(Continued from page 6.)

there from Sydney at the time, who had the entire management of the company's affairs in matters of sugar. As the Colonial Sugar Refining Company (the C.S.R., as it was always named in Fiji), owned nearly all the mills and a very great portion of the sugar-growing land, the planters themselves were practically at their mercy. The planter does not take any step, especially in the matter of wages, except with the approval of the C.S.R. When the Planters, on the North side of the Island, had been won over to increase the 'indentured' labourers' wages, a strong warning was given by the C.S.R. that they would do so at their own risk. I found that many of the Planters were beginning to waver, and 'at a second' meeting which was held, it was openly brought forward that the C.S.R. would not back up the Planters if they increased the wages. Then the Planters on the South side of the Island (where the profits from sugar are less great) refused to consider the increase of wages and the C.S.R. in the South took up a definitely hostile attitude. It was a great satisfaction to me when the Planters of the North held out in the end against this double pressure, and I have always had a great respect for them in consequence. They said that it did not matter what the C.S.R. did or what the Southern planters did, they were convinced that the thing ought to be done" and they would do it. And so they did it.

It did not amount to much after all. They actually increased the wages 25 per cent. and, instead of one shilling a day, they gave the men one shilling and three pence. But the Planters regarded it as a very perilous step which might lead to immensely serious consequences.

Then at once the C.S.R. climbed down. They were obliged to follow suit, and did so both North and South. The Government brought pressure to bear and the Southern Planters were obliged to give way under the threat of a law being passed by Government raising the standard wage.

Cancellation of Indentures.

To complete the story I must tell also about the cancellation of indentures. There again the Planters of the North agreed, after many consultations at which they invited me to be present that they were agreed to cancel all indentures on December 31st 1919 instead of many of the running on to November 20, 1921. This compromise was agreed to in my presence by the whole planter community of the North. The South bitterly opposed it and the C.S.R. would not express an opinion. I have good evidence that their influence was against it. Then a commission was appointed on which Government representation was very strong, and in this case my proposal did not get Government support. The commission decided against me. They put up a counter-proposition, that they were ready to cancel indentures *as soon as the Indian Government pledged itself to send out more Indian labourers under a new system.* This was carried unanimously, the representatives of the Northern Planters giving way. It will now be clear, how serious the news would be if there were local riots in the North of the main Island, at Lautoka, as well as in the South at Suva. It would show that the Planters in the North had been defeated and obliged to fall into line with the Southern Planters, refusing any increase in wages. But I still hope that this may not be the case, and that the very large population of Indians, at Lautoka and Ba, have not met with the same fate as those at Suva.

If I am asked to state the moral of it all, I should say without hesitation,—"Never again must we allow our ignorant and illiterate village men and women to go out to these distant lands thousands of miles across the sea, to be exploited by the Sugar Companies."

We have recently had deputations from British Guiana and Fiji, but we have surely no need of deputations after this! The lesson is so plain, that he who runs may read.

The Indian Sinking.

In Natal, I found exactly the same state of things. The Indian labourers there, in spite of the stoppage of recruiting for fresh indentured labour, and in spite of the fact that they themselves have been made free, have become so submerged and sunk in squalid poverty, that they are not able even now to raise their heads. They are definitely sinking, for the most part, lower and lower. This proves that even those who are out of indenture have lost the initiative and energy, which can make them rise out of the condition into which they had fallen. They are actually sinking below the level of the Zulu and the Kaffir.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS.

REVISED DRAFT RULES.

DOUBTFUL WORDINGS MADE CLEARER.

SIMLA, June 2.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary published to-day contains changes introduced in the revised draft rules for Provincial Legislative Councils, and for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The following are the important points in the revised edition:—

The rules relating to corrupt practices which were in the first instance published separately have now been incorporated with the general rules.

Vide rules 3, 4, 5 (3) and (4); 7 (2) and 15-17; 8 (3) and (4) and 23-43 and schedules 3 and 4 of the rules for all provincial councils.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

The rules for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State have been similarly consolidated. Rules 1, 2 and 44 are also new. In each case, they contain a short title, definitions and provision for interpretation in case of doubt. The amendments in the text of the remaining rules are mainly of a drafting or technical character and the following are the only points likely to interest any considerable section of the public.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

In regard to the rules of the Madras Provincial Council, the expression, "Non-Brahmin constituency" which occurred in the earlier version has been eliminated and the revised provisions in regard to the reservation of seats are contained in what are now rules 4 and 7, read with section 11 of the schedule 1. The changes are introduced to make it clear that a Brahmin candidate can stand for a single member's constituency with a reserved seat in the event of no Non-Brhamin candidate appearing.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In regard to the Bombay Legislative Council rules:—

(1) The same change has been made here with the same object, i.e., to make it clear that if no Maharatta candidate comes forward, a Non-Maharatta will be able to stand for the single member constituencies in which the seat is reserved by rotation in succeeding elections.

(*Vide* pages 20 and 22 of schedule 1.) of schedule I.

2. The removes the ovious anomally of (b) renders the residencial qualification of candidates less stringent than the old rule 4 (1) (d).

(3) A definition of "Maharatta" which was formerly wanting has been inserted in rule 2 (f).

(4) The words "if the majority of the members thereof are not subject to any of the disqualifications specified in rule 5 of these rules" have been omitted from what was para 10, and is now para 8 of schedule 2. This removes the obvious anomaly of denying the vote to joint families, in which the majority of members happen to be females or minors.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

In Bengal Provincial Council rules, what is now rule 6 (formerly rule 4) has been recast in such a manner as to allow any person registered on the electoral roll of any constituency in the Province to stand for the labour constituencies. Under the former rule, no person could stand for a labour consituency unless he was an elector for the constituency in question.

The provises now appended to rule 12 (5) and (7) introduce proportional representation in elections in the European presidency and Bardwan constituency.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta has been divided into single member constituencies.

(*Vide* pages 20 and 22 of schedule one.)

V. P. COUNCIL.

In the United Provinces Council rules, para 2 of schedule 2 has been recast so as to make a joint tenancy as well as a joint family a unit for voting purposes.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

In the Punjab Provincial Council rules:—

(1) What is now rule 6 (formerly rule 4) has been redrafted, so as to allow a man qualified for two or more general constituencies to stand for any such constituency. Under the old rule, read with the last proviso to what is now rule 7, he could stand only for the constituency, on the electoral roll of which his name was entered.

(2) The proviso appended to what is now rule 10 prohibits any single person from voting in both the commerce and industry constituencies which represent in the main different interests. Under the original rules, a man who had the qualification for both the constituencies could vote in both.

(3) Para 4 of schedule II has been entirely altered. The old para was the usual joint family provision. The new para provides on different lines for the qualification of all shares in joint property (whether they are members.

members of a joint family or not), while the explanation is designed to equalise the result in the case of holders of joint property under customary law and members of the Hindu joint-families.

(4) The second clause of the explanation now suspended to para 66 of schedule 2 provides that where a number of persons occupy immovable property jointly only one person can qualify in respect of occupation. This is of course subject to the terms of para 4.

(5) The definition of a company now inserted in para 1 (8) of schedule 3 is designed to exclude bogus companies from the qualifications specified in para 2 (e)

( ). The omission of the words in the constituency in clause (a) and (f) of para 6 and clauses (b) and (h) of para 7 of schedule 2, authorises the aggregation of partial qualifications held in different constituencies in the province.

In Behar and Orissa Provincial Council rules, there is no change.

C. P. COUNCIL.

In the Central Provinces Council, (1) the omission of the words "in the constituency" in clauses (a) to (e) of para 6 of schedule 2, has the same effect as in the case noted above Punjab (6).

(2) The redraft of para 6 of redraft of para 8 of schedule 2 confers the vote on residents of the C. P. who graduated at the Calcutta University to which colleges in the C. P. were formerly amliated, prior to the affiliation of those colleges to the Allahabad University.

(3) For the insertion of a definition of company in para 1 (of) see under Punjab (5) above.

In the Assam provincial council rules, there is no change of note other than the insertion of a definition of company in para 1 (a) of schedule 2.

In the rules for the Legislative Assembly, (1) provisos added to rules 12 (5) and (7) introduce proportional representation in elections in the Bengal European constituency.

(2) schedule 2 part 2, para 2. (See under Bombay Provincial Council (4) refered to above.

(3) schedule 2 part 4 para 2 see under U. P. Provincial council rules referred to above.

(4) schedule 2 part 5 para 4. (See under Punjab provincial council (3) referred to above.)

(5) schedule 2 part 8 para. 3. The former version of the rules for the Assam seats on the Legislative Assembly have been revised of the basis of more accurate statistics than were originally available.

In the rules for the Council of State, (1) the omission of the words "and in general constituencies in person" in what is now rule 12 (4) will enable voting by post to be prescribed for the Council of State constituencies by regulation under rule 13 (6).

(2) The provisos to rule 12 (5) and (7) introduce proportional representation in the Madras non-Muhammedan constituency of the Council of State.

(3) schedule part 2 para 1, (See under Bombay Provincial council rules (4) referred to above).

(4) Schedue 2 part 2 para 1 (g). The corrected draft confers the franchise on Presidents and Ex-presidents of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay who were not included in the former draft.

(5) Schedule 2 part 5 and part 4 see under Punjab Provincial Council 3 referred to above.

(6) Schedule 2 part 4 para 5 (e) the word "non-official" has been inserted.

(7) Schedule 2 part 9 para 1 (d). The redraft confers the franchise on Vice Presidents of the Municipal Committees in Burma.

MADRAS GRADUATES AND ELECTORAL ROLL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 2.

At a public meeting last evening a resolution was passed protesting against the regulations in regard to the preparation of the electoral roll of graduates in connection with the University constituency and requesting that the declaration and attestation before a magistrate should be dispensed with.

"PATRIKA" VS. MR. BANNERJEE.

DISCLAIMER FROM MR. SASTRI.

"UTTERLY BASELESS REPORT."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 2.

The Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri writes:—"The Amrita Bazar Patrika's" story published in the "Independent" about my having received a communication from the venerable Moderate leader, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, canvassing support for the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee is utterly baseless. I have received no such communication and should be greatly surprised to receive one."

MR. BANNERJEA'S "UNRELENTING ENEMY."

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

A propos the Patrika's allegation that Mr. Bannerjea canvassed moderate support for the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee and that telegrams urging compliance wire sent to Messrs. Chintamany and Sastri, writing in "The Leader" disclaims having received any such telegram and concludes "The Patrika" is Mr. Bannerjea's unrelenting enemy and it may think that any stick is good enough with which to beat him but why should it not stop short of malicious mendacity and why should it drag other men into its quarrel?"

DISORDERS IN LAHORE AND KASUR.

(Continued from page 8.)

People who wanted to know whether *hartal* should be continued or not were told that committee would decide and later on this committee was nominated. Towards the end of the meeting, an ex-sepoy shouted to the people a false story that the Indian regiments had mutinied in Lahore Cantonment and were marching on Amritsar and Lahore. He added that about 200 or 250 British soldiers had been killed and that he himself had killed six. His announcement was received with great enthusiasm by the people who garlanded him and carried him in triumph to the pulpit of the mosque. A subscription was opened and at least one large sum promised to establish *langar khanas* during the *hartal*, i.e., free food shops. At the conclusion of the meeting, the mob headed by hooligans carrying sticks marched through the city shouting. On the way they destroyed pictures of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, shouting that King George is dead. The band of hooligans referred to was known as the *Danda Fauj*.* They went about the city in a band on the 11th and 12th, their leader delivering seditious lectures in the bazaar saying that King George was not their king that the Amir of Afghanistan and the Emperor of Germany were their king. They carried sticks after the manner of troops with rifles and recruited supporters from the mobs. Apart from these crude manifestations of sedition, which took place after the meeting, the meeting itself was a very extraordinary one to be held in a mosque. From a Muhammadan point of view, it was a violation of every religious instinct. It represents the highest pitch of the Hindu-Muhammadan unity which at this time was spreading rapidly by dint of hatred of the Government. Some of the persons who addressed the meeting are understood to claim that they had previously been given permission by the Deputy Commissioner to go there for the purpose of trying to restrain the mobs. This question of fact we have not sufficient evidence to decide, but the proceedings at this meeting remain quite as extraordinary on any view.

12. Outside the Fort a large and noisy crowd collected also in the morning of the 11th and attempted to pull down the railings. They hurled out abuse at the British soldiers shouting "Let us kill the white pigs." They spat at the soldiers as a sign of contempt. A young officer who left the fort on a motor-bicycle had brick-bats thrown after him. As Colonel North explained, the situation in the Fort was serious as the force which originally consisted of only about 120 men was entirely isolated from the rest of the town.

13. During the day persistent attempts were made to bring about a strike among the workers at the railway workshops. An attack was made by a small crowd upon the Time Office and the Locomotive Superintendent was stoned. The crowd was dispersed by a force of police with fixed bayonets. Only about 30 per cent. of the railway employees worked that day. Repeated and determined efforts were made during this and the following days of disorder to prevent railway employees getting to work.

14. On the 12th April another meeting was held at the Badshahi Mosque. An Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department who was observed by the crowd was attacked by them and severely beaten with sticks.

FIRING AT HIRA MANDI.

15. The authorities having resolved to regain control over the city a mixed column of some 800 police and military under Colonel Frank Johnson catered the city on the morning of the 12th by the Delhi gate. This force was supported by two aeroplanes in case the troops on the march should be bombed or fired upon from the houses. Notice was given of the consequences of any such action and time allowed for the news to spread. In fact the aeroplanes were not called upon to take any action whatever. The crowds appeared to be sullen and bad-tempered and strong forces of Indian troops and police were posted in the city: patrols were afterwards sent out in armed parties of not less than 20 as a result of the appearance of the city on this occasion. When the column got to the Hira Mandi, there was a large crowd moving to and from the Badshahi Mosque. Some of them were armed with *lathis*. This crowd took no notice of any warnings to disperse and eventually a Muhammadan magistrate was sent to clear the mosque. This he did and crowds came out of it. Cavalry tried to disperse them, but they refused to go and attempted to stampede the horses. Eventually a dense mass collected at the Hira Mandi where there is a considerable open space. The police lined up in front of the cavalry. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Fyson, took a few troops and pushed forward into the crowd warning them to disperse and that if not, they would be fired on. The crowd were closing in between Mr. Fyson and the main body of police and he was got back with difficulty. Stone-throwing began and the police had to fire. Mr. Fyson sanctioned this firing: only eight rounds were fired in all and the crowd began to break. One man was killed and some 28 wounded. All the shots on this occasion as on the 10th April were fired by the police; no shots were fired by the military. The police are usually armed with buckshot, but some rounds of ball cartridge had been given out—one round of ball being fired on the Upper Mall on the 10th April and 2 rounds at Hira Mandi on 12th. We think that it was essential on this day to disperse this crowd and that it would have been the end of all chance to restore order in Lahore if the police and troops had left without dispersing it. The pickets already posted in the city, especially the police pickets, would have been cut off by it: it was dense, hostile and armed with *lathis*: when stone-throwing commenced only one result was possible. Colonel Johnson had rejoined the head of his column at the time and had given the order to advance, but this order not having reached one of the rear units round a corner, he returned to the rear. In the meantime the firing had taken place. The fact that the police, armed with buckshot, were made to take the brunt of the collision with the crowd instead of the troops with service ammunition, the small number of shots fired by the police and the warnings given to the crowd, show, in our opinion, that the greatest care was taken and the least possible degree of force was used.

* Bludgeon army.

SEDITIOUS POSTERS.

16. Several posters of a seditious and inflammatory character which had been exhibited in different parts of the city were secured by the police. Some of these were issued on earlier dates than the 10th. For example, on 6th April a poster was removed from the Bradlaugh Hall in which it was said "to practise tyranny and to give it the name of love, what a fine trick is this of the civilisation of the West." Of the posters appearing on the 12th, we may refer to one containing such passages as these:—

"We are the Indian nation whose bravery and honour have been acknowledged by all the kings of the world. The English are the worst lot and are like monkeys whose deceit and cunning are obvious to all, high and low. Have these monkeys forgotten their original conditions? Now these faithless people have forgotten the loyalty of Indians, are bent upon exercising limitless tyranny. O brethren, gird up your loins and fight. Kill and be killed. Do not lose courage and try your utmost to turn those mean monkeys from your holy country."

The author or authors of the above vernacular notices have not been discovered. The *Danda Fauj*, a body to which we have referred, issued a poster of their own, headed *Danda Akhbar*,* dealing with three different events. The first is the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. The second event is referred to in these terms:—

"When the news (i.e., Mr. Gandhi's arrest) reached Amritsar, the *Danda Fauj* of the brave Sikhs set fire to the Bank, the Railway Station and Electric Power House. They cut the telegraph wires and removed the railway line. The *Danda Fauj* of Amritsar bravely killed a number of European monkeys and their Sikh regiments have revolted and deserted. O Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh brethren, enlist at once in the *Danda* army and fight with bravery against the English monkeys. God will grant you victory. . . . Conquer the English monkeys with bravery. God will grant victory. Leave off dealings with the Englishmen, close offices and workshops. Fight on. This is the command of *Mahatma* Gandhi."

In what is described as the third event occur the words:—

"O Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh brethren raise the cry of *Allah Akbar* and kill the Kaffirs. Get ready soon for the war and God will grant victory to India very soon. Fight with enthusiasm and enlist yourselves in the *Danda* army."

We were informed by the representatives of the Criminal Investigation Department that such posters as we have referred to were widely read. Their contents, circulated, as they would be, by those who could read, among the ignorant masses of the people, inflamed the minds of the people more and more.

17. Immediately after the 10th precensorship was imposed upon all local newspapers. On the 13th April, the district of Lahore was proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act and notice was given forbidding all assemblies of more than 10 people. Liquor shops were ordered to close.

18. On the same date the station of Wagah, about 14 miles from Lahore, was burnt and sacked, telegraph wires were cut, a length of line was torn up and an armoured train in consequence derailed, without, however, occasioning any loss of life. This appears to have been the result of incitement at a fair held in a village called Miniala: Lahore itself is not responsible for the outrage.

19. On 14th April, the Local Government of the Punjab, acting under the Defence of India Act, deported Pandit Ram bhaj Dutt, Lala Har Kishan Lal and Lala Duni Chand, who were leaders and had been actively associated with the promulgation of a *hartal* in connection with the movement against the Rowlatt legislation.

THE *HARTAL* ENDED.

20. The *hartal* started on the morning the 11th April, did not terminate until th 18th April, when it was ended by direct action of the military under the operation of martial law, which was proclaimed at Lahore on the 15th. The *langars* also which had been established to facilitate the continuation of the *hartal* by providing food for those who otherwise might be unable to get it while *hartal* continued, were eventually suppressed under martial law. The efforts to induce people to abandon *hartal* commenced immediately after the 10th. These were made not only by the Deputy Commissioner, but also by private individuals, as well as by some gentlemen engaged in public matters, but not associated with the original organisers of the *hartal*. The efforts were well meant, but came to nothing. On the 11th at the Telegraph Office and on the 12th and 13th in the Town Hall, the Deputy Commissioner had a meeting with various persons and informed them that if the shops continued to be kept closed, martial law would have to be brought in. A proposal was made and carried to the Chief Secretary—that the military should be removed from the city, arrested persons released on bail and that the bodies of the men killed by the firing of the police should be given up. We understand that these conditions, of which the first was impossible, particularly as the Kasur outrages had broken out on the 12th, were thought to be necessary to induce shopkeepers to listen to the persuasion of those who had originally organised *hartal*. This may explain why they were put forward, and, if so, show the determined state of mind in the city. The Government refused to make any bargain on these lines, though it may be noted that in Lahore persons arrested were generally released on bail after martial law had commenced, pending investigation of the charges against them. The bodies of two men killed on the 10th were not returned, but the burial was carried out by the authorities in the jail though relatives were allowed to attend. One man was not identified. The reason was that any other course was though likely to lead to a demonstration and probably would have given a new occasion for *hartal*.

* Bludgeon newspaper.

ENGLAND & TURKEY.

A GREAT BETRAYAL.

The following advertisement appeared in "The Daily Herald" in mail week on behalf of the Anglo-Ottoman society:—

"I am glad to be able to say as a result of all these discussions that, although the Government are alone responsible for the language I propose using, there is national agreement as to the character and purpose of our aims and peace conditions, and in what I say to you to-day, and through you to the world, I am speaking not merely the mind of the Government, but of the nation and the Empire as a whole. . . . England is *not fight to deprive Turkey of its capital nor of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace*, which are predominantly Turkish in race. . . *We do not challenge the main-fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital nor lands of the Turkish race, with its capital at Constantinople.*"—Mr. Lloyd George, January 5, 1918.

The above statement was given the widest publicity officially in India, and was accepted by the population as a Solemn Pledge. Indian Muslims were also repeatedly assured during the war that England had *no intention of interfering with the question of the Caliphate*. After such assurances Great Britain's Muslim subjects read in the English Press that they had after all to thank not England but France for saving Constantinople and the Caliphate; and, in the French Press, that France claimed to be the "protector of Islam" against the destructive policy of England!

And now, when the peace terms formulated at San Remo are to be presented to the Turks, the "Saving of Constantinople and the Caliphate" is described as follows:—

"We occupy Constantinople. . . . Our possession of Constantinople bottles her (Russia) up in the south."—Mr. Austin Harrison, in the "English Review" (April, 1920).

"Will involve the virtual control of the Ottoman Empire. . . . The fact that the Sultan is not driven out of Constantinople, but is placed *under the control* of the Allies, will not have the effect upon Mohammadan feeling which was intended."—"Westminster Gazette" (May 6, 1920).

THE POSITION OF THE BRITISH MUSLIMS.

Democrats of Great Britain should know what this great betrayal signifies to their fellow-subjects.

The All-India Muslim Conference held at Lucknow on September 21, 1919, unanimously passed these resolutions among others:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference the question of the spiritual position of the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalifah (Caliph) of the Islamic world is indissolubly bound up with his temporal power as Ruler, and the contemplated dismemberment of Turkey, and the creation of a number of smaller States out of the component parts of the Turkish Empire with non-Muslim Powers as mandatories, is an *intolerable interference* with the Khilafat (Caliphate) which would sow seeds of *permanent discontent* in the Muslim world.

"That this Conference views with indignation and dismay the reports regarding the internationalisation of Constantinople and cession of a part of Thrace to Greece, which would not only militate against the principles of self-determination and justice, but would also be a direct breach of the pledges given by the Prime Minister in his speech of January 5, 1918, in the name of the British Empire."

October 17, 1919, was observed throughout India as a *day of Solemn intercession for the preservation of the Caliphate*, not as a puppet constitution under control.

On that day the "Times" correspondent in Bombay cabled:—

"Throughout India to-day Mohamedans have prayed for the permanence of the temporal power of the Caliph. In Bombay, after prayers in the chief mosque, a public meeting of Mohammedans was held, expressing anxiety and indignation over the threatened dismemberment of Turkey and the removal of the Holy Places of Islam from the control of the Caliph, and trusting that the British Government will secure the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge regarding Turkey, and thereby restore the confidence of the Mohammedan subjects of the King. *The intensity of Mohammedan feeling on this subject presumably is now well known in England.*"

On January 19th, 1920, *a joint deputation of Hindus and Mussulmans*, including leading Muslim divines, princes landowners, and writers, presented to the Viceroy an address in which it was stated that: "His Majesty's Government is evidently so far removed from us both as regards distance and political and religious surroundings, that neither our own voice nor the representations of this government have apparently affected the opinions, points of view and pre-conceived ideas of His Majesty's Ministers to any appreciable degree, and a number of Ministerial utterances can be cited to prove that they are inclined to insist on a settlement of such world-wide interest and importance as if it were solely or mainly the concern of a small fraction of His Majesty's subjects of British birth and Christian faith. . . *The preservation of the Khilafat as a temporal no less than a spiritual institution is not so much a part of their (Muslims) faith but the very essence thereof.* Temporal power is the very essence of the institution of the Khilafat, and the Mussulmans can never agree to any change in its character or to dismemberment of its Empire. . . . *Islam has ever associated temporal power with the Khilafat*, and we therefore consider that to make a mere puppet of the Sultan would add insult to injury, and would only be understood by Indian Muslims as *an affront* directed at them by a combination of Christian Powers.

"Whilst, therefore, *we must insist on the pledge given by Mr. Lloyd George on January 5th, 1918, being fulfilled*, in order to show that we desire no more than the strictest justice, we concede the right of the Allies to ask such guarantees as may be considered necessary for the full protection of non-Muslim races living under the Sultan; and we hope even at this eleventh hour that the British Ministers will give due weight and appreciation to *the Muslim sentiment of India, supported, as it is, by practically the whole of Enlightened Hindu opinion.*"

The Turkish Power is *not* what Czarist propaganda, or Greek or Armenian propaganda represent it. *The homelands of the Turks* in the first place naturally demand *Turkish* ownership and control. *To deny this* after a solemn Pledge will mean *Civil War*. The *non-Turkish* parts of Turkey should have a plebiscite on the question of Ottoman suzerainty.

A vast majority of the population of the Turkish Empire *infinitely prefer it*, to a European Government. England's Asiatic subjects are *unanimous in their entreaties to the British Government*—(1st) to keep the pledges given first to them and then to Turkey; (2nd) to deliver the Caliph from virtual tutelage; (3rd) to leave Constantinople, Thrace, and Asia Minor to a free Turkish people with a free Parliament; (4th) plebiscite in all the other parts of the Ottoman Empire; (5th) an independent inquiry into the alleged massacres in Armenia, "Cilicia," and Palestine.

Send in your name to us in order that we may register you as a supporter of the Indian Demands.

Send to your M.P., or to any M.P., asking for his support for the Indian Demands.

ANGLO-OTTOMAN SOCIETY,
158, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.
President, Mr. M. Pickthall,
Secretary, Mr. Arthur Field.

KASUR.

1. Kasur is a town of 25,000 inhabitants situated in Lahore district. It is about 37 miles from Lahore itself. No *hartal* was held there either on 30th March or 6th April. This apathy of the town to the general scheme of protest against the Rowlatt legislation was resented in other places and people of Kasur were taunted for not joining in the movement. Rumour was rife in the bazaar that Kasur traders would be boycotted by other places. There is some evidence, though not conclusive, that shopkeepers of Amritsar and Lahore were commencing to boycott Kasur by refusing goods and dishonouring *hundis** It is said, but not proved before us, that emissaries came from Amritsar or Lahore to arrange for the holding of a *hartal*. However this may be, a Kasur shopkeeper, Nadir Ali Shah, at the head of a large crowd, in which most of the local schoolboys and one school-master had joined, went about closing shops in the afternoon of the 11th of April. Many shops were closed unwillingly and in view of the appearance of the crowd. In the evening a meeting was held which some pleaders were induced to address: these speeches did not contain any incitement to violence and cannot be called inflammatory. After the pleaders had left, Nadir Ali Shah addressed the meeting in a more violent strain. The news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest at Palwal reached Kasur some time on this day: probably also the news of the outbreak at Amritsar. Different views are entertained by different officials as to the comparative importance of these two disturbing factors; both were certainly in operation by the next day.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

2. Next morning, 12th April, the *hartal* continued. Before 10 o'clock the crowd under the leadership of Nadir Ali Shah took its way to the railway station carrying a *charpoy*† on which was a black flag by way of symbolising the funeral of Liberty, a notion that had been popularised by an Amritsar newspaper called the "Waqt" conducted by one Durga Das. It indulged in general cries of lamentation and beating of breasts and gradually worked itself up into a state of frenzy in the manner of a Muharram procession. It did considerable damage by breaking doors and throwing stones at windows. It was directly incited to further acts of destruction by Nadir Ali Shah (since executed for these crimes) and others who were leading it. On this day it seems to us proved that a dozen or so of persons who did not belong to Kasur and who have not been traced or caught were noticed taking a prominent part. The suggestion made to us was that they came from Amritsar, but in the circumstances we cannot affirm this. Cries were raised against the Rowlatt Act and in favour of Gandhi and others. Nadir Ali Shah made a speech telling the crowd that this was their last chance and they must remove the knife which was at their throats. This incitement led to wailing and moaning and extensive acts of destruction. The instruments at the Telegraph Office were put out of action, furniture was set on fire, the booking office ransacked and disordered, an oil shed was burnt, the telegraph wires were cut with nippers and all the goods inside the station buildings were looted or destroyed. A sub-inspector of the Railway Police and some men are stationed at Kasur, but there seems to have been only one constable at the station at this time. So far as we can discover neither he nor any of the railway staff did anything effective to resist the mob. The ostensible reason or excuse given for inducing the mob or some members of it to go to the station was to exhibit the "liberty funeral" to passengers by the trains. The mob, however, was well armed with *lathis* and other rough substitutes.

THREE TRAINS.

3. Three trains were drawn up at the distant signals, from Lahore, Patti and Ferozepore. The train from Ferozepore was nearest to the station, at about 400 yards off. In it a number of Europeans were travelling. Captain Limby of the Royal Engineers and Lieutenant Munro were together in a first class compartment. Mr. and Mrs. Sherbourne and their three children were in a second class compartment in which also was an Inspector of Railway Accounts, Mr. Khair Din. Two non-commissioned officers, Corporal Battson and Lance-Corporal Gringham of the Queen's, and two warrant officers, Master-Gunner Mallet and Conductor Selby, were also in the train.

The mob from the station started running towards the train from which the passengers began to alight. Among the first of the Europeans to get out of the train were Captain Limby and Lieutenant Munro who were in uniform, but unarmed. The engine-driver stayed on his engine: the guard who had alighted could not be induced to move the train and did nothing. As soon as Lieutenant Munro was seen by the crowd he was greeted with shouts of "Here is an officer, kill him, kill him." With great difficulty he and Captain Limby managed to fight their way along the side of the train and finally to get clear of the crowd and make for refuge in a Jat Sikh village. They were hit with *lathis* and stones: several times they had to stop and fight attacking rioters: and in the course of their fight they received severe injuries from the crowd. It is hardly doubtful that if they had been overpowered their lives would have been taken.

4. Meantime Mr. Sherbourne with the assistance of an Indian gentleman, Mr. Khair Din, and Corporal Battson and Lance-Corporal Gringham of the Queen's, succeeded in getting his wife and children into the comparative safety of a gatekeeper's hut situated near the railway embankment. The mob made repeated attempts to enter the hut with the obvious intention of dragging out and killing the European inmates. Corporal Battson and Lance-Corporal Gringham defended the hut as best they could, but they were struck and knocked down by the crowd. In some extraordinary way they managed to escape with their lives. Later in the day Mr. Sherbourne on his way to inform the military of what had occurred met Lance-Corporal Gringham in an exhausted condition having just fallen against the bank at the road-side. His head had been cut in several places and he was bleeding very badly.

In the course of the struggle round the hut two men forced an entrance. One of them knocked Mr. Sherbourne's hat off and attempted to drag him out in order, as he thought, to hand him over to the crowd to be murdered. Meantime Mr. Khair Din pleaded with the rioters not to molest the Sherbournes. About this time Mr. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, a Kasur pleader, arrived. He succeeded in quietening the crowd who went back to the station. The Sherbournes were removed to Kot Halim Khan, a small village situated a little further down the line towards Ferozepore. From this place they were taken by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sardar Ahmad Khan, to his own bungalow.

THE CROWD'S BEHAVIOUR.

5. The warrant officers met a hard fate. They remained in the train when the other passengers left. They were armed with revolvers on which they relied for protection. On the train being driven into the station and arriving at the platform, they got out of their compartment and stood at the door. The crowd which had followed the train to the station began to stone them from a distance. They unfortunately discharged their revolvers when the crowd was at too great a distance to be effectively fired upon. They seem only to have wounded one man, in the foot, and the crowd then closed in upon them. They ran down the platform vainly seeking the assistance of some Indian railway officials. They were hemmed in near the waiting shed and beaten to death with sticks. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, who had been sent for, arrived with a force of men and some officials only to find that one of these unfortunate officers was already dead and that the other was dying.

In the evidence given before us an attempt was made to suggest that the actions of the crowd were all due to the firing by the warrant officers. This is wholly untrue. Long before this incident, the crowd had gone out from the station and had threatened and attempted to murder Captain Limby, Lieutenant Munro, Mr. Sherbourne and all Europeans. The wires which operate the distant signals had been cut to hold up the train; the station had been sacked communications wrecked; a mob howling cries of murder had gone out armed to attack the trains. The warrant officers were well justified in firing; for the sake of effectiveness, but for no other reason, they would have been wiser to have waited longer before doing so, though it is difficult to see how in any case they could have escaped their fate.

6. After these events had occurred, the first officer to arrive at the railway station appears to have been Lala Khan Chand, the *tahsildar*. The porters were putting out the fire which had been started by the mob and he was told that the mob had gone to pull down the railway bridge. He brought the Deputy Superintendent of Police and on the way back some 50 men were seen pulling down the railway wire. Some constables joined the officers. When they got to the station, the dying warrant officer was put in charge of Mr. Tara Singh Narula, a pleader, who informed us that some ten or twelve men with sticks wanted to kill the half dead man, but were dissuaded by him. (The warrant officer died in the afternoon.) The Deputy Superintendent of Police and the *tahsildar* were called to the rescue of Mrs. Sherbourne at the gateman's hut: they took them to Kot Halim Khan and afterwards to the Mission House: then with some of the mission ladies they were taken to the Deputy Superintendent of Police's own house. Meanwhile as wires were cut and trains not running Mr. Sherbourne was despatched on horseback with an Indian head-dress and a revolver to summon military aid from Ferozepore.

7. By this time the mob had embarked upon a more extensive scheme of destruction. The Wheat Mandi post office was looted and the main post office set on fire. Seeing this the *tahsildar*, Mr. Tara Singh Narula, and two constables endeavoured to overtake and dissuade the crowd but without result. The crowd went first to the police station where there were six men armed with muskets, some of them on the roof and some at the door. The mob hesitated about attacking this place, the police were dissuading them, and they left for the *munsif's** court and *tahsil*† which are close together. It does not seem to have occurred to the subordinate officer in charge of the police station that he should have attacked and dispersed the mob. The *tahsildar* and others followed, but could do no more than momentarily check the mob from time to time. It increased in size and was now bent on looting the *tahsil*. When it arrived there it set fire to a petition writer's hut and to the *munsif's* court and attempted to set on fire the *tahsil* gate. Sub-Inspector Bawa Kharak Singh with some armed men was holding the *tahsil*. He had got some piles of bricks together for use against rioters, apparently in preference to firing on them. The mob was shouting that the English *Raj* had come to an end, a significant fact for which we have the testimony of two eye-witnesses. It was also shouting "*jais*" for Mr. Gandhi and Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal of Amritsar. The *tahsildar* from outside the building and the sub-inspector from inside were doing what they could to get the mob to give up its design. In reply it was asking the sub-inspector to join them as the British *Raj* had ended. The sub-inspector when the gate was threatened had recourse to his bricks and the crowd merely retaliated with others. He fired single shots into the air some three or four times and this foolish action only infuriated the mob. At this stage, Mr. Mitter, the Sub-Divisional Officer, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived. With Mr. Mitter's sanction the latter official gave orders to fire on the crowd. Fifty-seven shots were fired in all: some ten or a dozen muskets taking part: four men died then and later as a result and others were wounded. The size of the crowd is estimated at fifteen hundred to two thousand: it was composed of low class people, sweepers, skin-dyers, etc., and not of the more respectable classes. The Deputy Superintendent of Police noticed in it some strangers to Kasur. We uphold the decision to fire upon this mob and think that it should have been fired upon before the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived. As it was the crowd fled pursued by constables who effected some arrests. (Unfortunately no other arrests were made until the 16th when under martial law large numbers of the people were paraded for identification.)

TROOPS FROM FEROZEPORE.

8. In the afternoon of the 12th troops arrived from Ferozepore, thanks to the promptness and initiative of an Indian gentleman on the Ferozepore train who had gone in a *tonga** to summon them. Further trouble was thus averted. On the 15th a moveable column visited Kasur from Ferozepore and on the 16th martial law was put in force.

It should be added in fairness to the authorities in Kasur that the only police which were at their disposal as a striking force amounted to 25 armed men.

9. In the afternoon of the 12th April the station at Khem Karan about 8 miles from Kasur was attacked by a gang of about 20 or 25 men. This attack appears to have been instigated by one or two of the Kasur rioters. Some damage was done to the telegraph apparatus and certain articles were looted, but the rioters were driven off with the help of some peasants in the neighbourhood.

10. Patti is a place of some 8,000 inhabitants, about 28 miles from Kasur and the same distance from Amritsar. Durga Das who had conducted the "Waqt" newspaper at Amritsar had a meeting at Patti on 5th April and brought about *hartal* on the 6th. The news of the Amritsar disorders on the 10th disposed the Patti mob towards loot. Rumours as to Lahore fort having been taken seem also to have affected them. On the night of the 11th they proceeded to cut the telegraph wires and on the night of the 12th a crowd which grew to about 150 men attempted to burn the post office, but were prevented by Muhammad Buja Beg, a magistrate, who had organised a band of relatives and others equipped with seven rifles and some *lathis*. This mob was heard by him to be shouting that the English had been turned out. When repulsed from the post office it went to the railway and its godowns and did destruction there. From the 12th to the 14th there was a complee *hartal* and on an armoured car arriving on the 14th some men went out to loot it, but ran way on discovering that it was armed. A column of troops visited Patti on the 16th and the disturbance ceased after that date. We understand that there were 20 policemen in Patti at this time. They seem to have done very little except that they dispersed the mob which attacked the railway godowns on the night of the 12th. There are two European firms in Patti, but their buildings are Indian-owned; there were no European residents.

* Notes of hand.
† Indian bedstead.

* Minor Civil Court Judge.
† Revenue office.
* Pony cart.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

A special bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of the Acting Chief Justice and Justices Fletcher and Chaudhuri delivered an important judgment to-day in a test case in which the Killing Valley Tea Company was the applicant and the Secretary of State for India the respondent. The question for determination was whether the Killing Valley Tea Company is liable to be assessed on its annual profits under the Income-Tax Act. There was a difference of opinion regarding the assessment of tea gardens between the Board of Revenue and the Tea Companies. The former held that tea gardens were liable to the full extent of the assessment under the income-tax, while the later maintained that tea gardens were exempted from payment of income-tax under section 4 of that Act which provides that an agricultural income shall not be chargeable to income-tax. As a result the present test case was instituted. The income-tax authorities contended that the profits of a tea garden did not constitute agricultural income. The tea company maintained the opposite conclusion.

Their Lordships were of opinion that both contentions were erroneous. After describing the process employed by tea companies for growing tea bushes and manufacturing tea as a commercial commodity their Lordships observed:—It appears to us to be clear that the process in its entirety cannot be appropriately described as agricultural. The earlier part of the operation when the tea bush is planted and the young green leaf is selected and plucked may well be deemed to be an agricultural operation, but the latter part of th process is really manufacture of tea and cannot without violence to language be described as an agricultural operation. The manufacture of tea as a marketable commodity from green leaves cannot be held to be the performance by cultivator of a process ordinarily employed by a cultivator to render the produce raised by him fit to be taken to market. There cannot be any doubt in our opinion that the entire process is a combination of agriculture and manufacture. No rules such as would be applicable to the case before us have yet been framed. When they are framed and operate as statutary rules an assessment may be made on such portion of the profits of the company as do not fall within the description of agricultural income. But although we hold that the profits of the Company are not entirely exempt from assessment, it is plain that the assessment which has actually been made cannot be sustained as it stands. For it is in excess of the sum which may be lawfully levied and the exent of the excess is yet unknown. We hold that the company must be taxed to the limited extent indicated, because they come within the letter of law to that extent.

ANTI-HOOK-WORM CAMPAIGN IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In the course of a resolution reviewing the work of anti-hook-worm campaign in Bengal the Government state that the campaign on a comprehensive line was undertaken in the mills and other industrial concerns near Calcutta, in tea gardens and collieries, in railways and selected rural areas with some amount of success. Much has been done in the way of propaganda, for it has been realised from the first that the progress must largely depend on the spread among the people of the knowledge as to the prevalence of hook-worm disease, its effect upon health and efficency of the community and need for taking measures to prevent and reduce infection. A variety of literature including booklets, pamphlets, leaflets and posters dealing with different aspects of the problem has been widely circulated. Nearly 100 different lantern slides illustrating the life history of the hook-worm and various aspects of preventive work having been prepared and sets issued to various centres of the work and to local authorities and others interested in the campaign. Extension of the campaign has, however, been impeded by difficulties in obtaining supplies of microscopes and other apparatus. No microscopes or centrifuges could be obtained from the United Kingdom and it has been only the kindness of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York and its branch in Ceylon that made it possible to obtain materials necessary for the work which has already been done.

A SERIES OF FRAUDS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The C.I.D. are enquiring into a series of frauds that are said to have been committed by a European who is absconding. It appears that one Mr. Newton lately arrived in Calcutta from Bombay in order to start a business of his own. Mr. Newton missed the other day a cheque book containing sixteen blank cheques and reported the loss to the police. A few days later the cheques from the book were found to have been filled in and signed under different names and presented to different firms in payment of purchase of articles of jewellery. In all, eight firms are said to have been thus cheated. The cheques were all issued on the Mercantile Bank where Mr. Newton has an account.

The Council of the North British Academy of Arts of England announce that Dr. D. V. Rayakar, F.S.Sc. (London), L.H.M.S. (Cal.), of Bombay has been elected a fellow of the Academy and an Honorary Representative of the Academy in Bombay.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

COUNCIL MEETING ON 12TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

A meeting of the council of National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Calcutta in the hall of the Indian Association on 12th June to consider among other subjects the Hunter Committee's Report, Reform Rules, Indians in East and South Africa and Fiji, and Turkish Peace Treaty and agitation in India.

PARSIS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When I find in the daily newspapers some well-known names of Hindoos desirous of standing as candidates for the forthcoming elections about to take place in a few months in this country. I really regret to find why should not some Parsis consider it their duty to take part in these political movements? Is it because that after the deparure of those Parsi political stalwarts, who in their life time never left a stone unturned whenever their beloved countrymen were in need of their precious help and services, that the present-day Parsis should depart from the various and manifold political activities of the country? If Sir P. M. Mehta and Dr. Dadabhoy Naorojee were alive at this critical moment, when our country is in real need of best stalwarts who could propound the well-known cause of the country, who could fight on behalf of their countrymen, I am sure they would not and could not have put up with the opinionative attitude of the present-day Parsis.

I am glad that Mr. Jehangir Petit (according to a newspaper report) has thought it wise to come forward and side with the majority of his countrymen for a seat in the Indian Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. I still fervently hope that my erudite co-religionists will follow his glowing example. I do not think that there is any Parsi in my community who, even for a moment, is not considering it his bounden and religious duty to come forward for a seat in the Indian Legislative Council. I refuse to believe that there are not wise heads in the Parsi Community, who utterly ignore and discard any political movement oragnised with the sole intention of ameliorating the prospects of mother "Hind". If there are really so, I am afraid, I shall not, without any hesitation, deter from being sorry for their deplorable attitude. Sir, let me remind my coreligionists that it is not by merely reiterating the names of the past Parsi heroes, who have really shone out not only in this country, but in the whole world like the rising sun, that they will be said to have served the country; but it is by their actual deeds, I believe, for the amelioration of 'Hind' it is by their toil and moil on behalf of their countrymen, that they will be rightly called the servants of India. It is, I think, worth bringing to the notice of my co-religionists, at this juncture, those well-known and memorable words of Dr. Dadabhoy actually uttered in his presidential address at the Lahore Congress of 1893." Our fate and our future are in our own hands. If we are true to ourselves and true to our country and make all the necessary sacrifices for our elevation and amelioration. I for one, have not the shadow of a doubt in dealing with such justice loving, fair-minded people as the British, we may rest fully assured that we shall not work in vain. It is this conviction which has supported me against all difficulties."

Let me, therefore, forewarn my co-religionists that they should not coolly, calmly and quitely rely on the undoubtedly best traditions of the Parsi Community, but they should devote their precious time, energy and even erudition to the service of the country. This is the best opportunity before them to contribute their zeal, ability and power to the amelioration of mother "Hind". But if my co-religionists cast aside and utterly ignore by saying that a few seats on the council for Parsis cannot serve the needs of our community nor of our country, then, I say that they will be abusing not only the memorable deeds of their past heroes, but at the same time, betraying the true confidence and trust of their countrymen so frankly and commendably reposed in them.—Yours, etc.

UMRIGAR.

ASHADI FAIR AT PANDHARPUR.

A press communique states:—

As it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Ashadi Fair will be held at Pandharpur in June next, and as there is no improvement on past years in respect of rolling stock for dealing with the fair, it is hereby notified for general information that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company cannot arrange for additional passenger or special trains for pilgrims proceeding to and from the said fair. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned not to undertake the journey on this occasion.

On Monday last a silver vase was presented to Mr. Kaikhooshroo D. Sanjana by the Kalyan Union Association in recognition of his valuable services to the Association.

The opening ceremony of the Khote Co. Sanskrit Ashram in Bilimora was performed on 24th May by Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.

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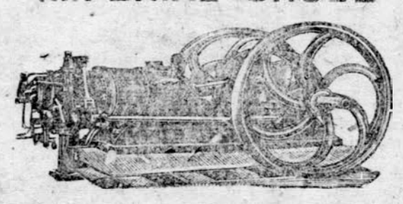

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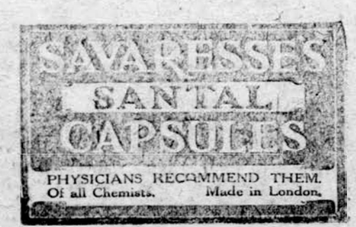

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MORE MARRIAGES AND FEWER BIRTHS.

STEADY GROWTH OF DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

The 81st annual report of the Registrar General which deals with the births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales for the year 1918, was issued in mail week, as a Blue Book [Cmd. 708, price 7s. net.]

The report shows that the marriage rate was 15.3 per 1,000, being 1.5 above the low rate in the preceding year (13.8), and 0.1 below the average in the last 10 years, 1905-11, which were unaffected by war conditions (15.4). The provisional figures for 1919 indicate a further rise to 19.7 per 1,000, the highest rate on record.

The birth-rate in 1918 was 17.7 per 1,000, being the lowest on record for 1917, and 0.1 below that for 1914, which, particularly so far as the birth-rate was concerned, might be regarded as the last year unaffected by war conditions. Even this large reduction, however, amounting in all to nearly 26 per cent. in 1918, as compared with 1914, was believed to compare very favourably with the experience of other belligerent countries. The provisional figures for 1919 indicate a recovery, showing an increase of 0.8 per 1,000.

The civilian death-rate in 1918 was 17.6 per 1,000, being 3.2 above the rate in the preceding year. The increased mortality was due to the epidemic of influenza. Apart from this the year was one of extraordinary healthiness. The provisional figures for 1919, indicate a fall of about 3.8 per 1,000, notwithstanding the continuance of the epidemic into the early part of the year.

Infantile mortality was 97 per thousand births, being one per thousand above the rate in the preceding year, but 10 per thousand below the average of the 10 years 1908-17. It is one of the four lowest rates hitherto recorded. The provisional figures for 1919 show a rate of 89 per thousand births, or two per thousand births below that of 1916, which at 91 per thousand was the lowest hitherto returned. The comparison is, however, affected by the fact that the birth-rate was falling in 1916, and rising in 1919; and when the necessary allowance has been made for the effects of these movements the rates for the two years appear to be about equal.

As a result of the influenza epidemic, phthisis and pneumonia showed considerably increased mortality. On the other hand, decreased mortality was recorded for other forms of tuberculosis and diseases of the circulatory system. The remarkable increase in the deaths from tuberculosis in lunatic asylums, to which attention was drawn in 1917, continued in 1918.

INFLUENZA.

The exceptional severity and unusual character of the outbreak of influenza during the years made it imperative to investigate the evidence concerning the matter which the mortality records of the office afforded. The deaths attributed to influenza numbered 112,329 and throughout the epidemic 151,447, and the total mortality was established at close upon 200,000. A special appendix to the report, dealing with the epidemic, is to be issued.

A table is given showing the annual average number of persons divorced during the last 42 years. In the period 1876-80 the total was 554; 1881-85: 671; 1886-90, 707; 1891-95, 744; 1896-1900, 980; 1901-5, 1,126; 1906-10 1,247; 1911, 1,160; 1912, 1,174; 1913, 1,154; 1914, 1,712; 1915, 1,360; 1916, 1,980; 1917, 1,406; 1917, 2,222.

The estimate of the total civilian population for the whole of England and Wales is given as 13,777,100 civilian males and 19,697,600 females making a total of 33,474,700 persons. The marriages during the year numbered 287,163, and the marriage rates of 51.9 for males and 41.0 for females represented a considerable advance on the low records of the previous year.

The births registered during 1918 numbered 662,661, or 5,685 fewer than in the previous year, during which 210,750 fewer births had been registered than in 1914, while the deaths of 611,861 were registered during the same period. Of the deaths, 314,704 were of males and 297,157 of females. The males included 24,033 non-civilians.—"Times."

At the Lahore High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Chevis rejected the application for revision of the case of C. A. Heymerdinguer, late D.T.S. Claims Branch, North Western Railway, against his conviction on appeal by Col. Roe for bribery.

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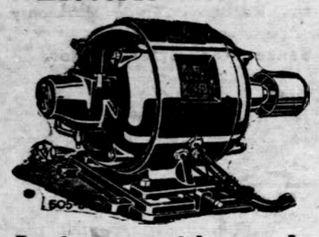

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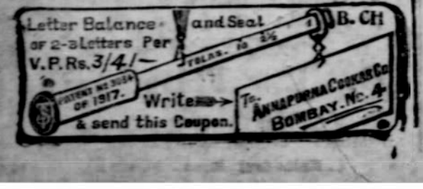

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